Files

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 18, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. 535.

Extracts from appropriation acts for 1926 (other than the Agricultural Appropriation Act), and other acts and resolutions passed by the 68th Congress (second session), which relate either directly or indirectly to the Department of Agriculture, or which may be of general interest to employees.

The attention of officials and employees of the Department of Agriculture is invited to the following provisions of a general nature which are included in the several acts and resolutions indicated.

W M Jardine
Secretary of Agriculture.

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCIES IN CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924, AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, TO PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED DECEMBER 5, 1924, PUBLIC NO. 292.

DAMAGE CLAIMS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

To pay the claims for damages to privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Department of Agriculture under provisions of the Act approved December 28, 1922 (Forty-second Statutes, page 1066), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 317, reported to Congress at its present session, $2,545.89. (page 11)

ENFORCEMENT OF THE NAVAL STORES ACT.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1923, entitled "An Act establishing standard grades of naval stores, preventing deception in transactions in naval stores, regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," $10,000, to remain available until June 30, 1925. (Page 11)

FIGHTING AND PREVENTING FOREST FIRES.

For fighting and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1924, $125,000. (page 11)

SEMIMONTHLY COTTON PRODUCTION STATISTICS.

For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, stock, and value of farm crops, and numbers, grades, and value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in cooperation with the Extension Service and other Federal, State, and local agencies, fiscal year 1925, $50,000. (This appropriation is provided to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to issue semimonthly cotton crop reports and to publish same simultaneously with the ginning reports of the Department of Commerce, as required by the Act of May 3, 1924). (page 12)

ERADICATION OF COCOANUT SCALE IN GUAM.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to provide means for the control and eradication of the cocoanut scale on the Island of Guam, $8,000, to remain available until June 30, 1925. (page 12)

CONTROL OF "NAIL HEAD RUST".

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to provide means for the investigation, control, and eradication of the blight known as "Nail Head Rust", fiscal year 1925, $10,000. (page 12)

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

For personal services and other expenditures in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations, and including necessary investigations to determine whether such diseases have been completely eradicated in districts where they previously existed, $3,500,000, to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture when, in his judgment, an emergency exists which threatens the

livestock industry of the country, and to remain available until June 30, 1925; Provided, That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on an appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its meat or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, the payment by the United States Government for any animal shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisement. (page 12)

JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND GRANTS.

For expenses of the joint committee created by section 3 of public resolution of the 68th Congress entitled "Joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold his approval of the adjustment of the Northern Pacific land grants; and for other purposes", including personal services, printing and binding, traveling and subsistence expenses, fees of witnesses, and such other expenses in connection with the inquiry as the joint committee may deem necessary $50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1925. (page 1)

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN HAWAII

To extend to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure", approved February 23, 1917, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of certain laws to the Territory of Hawaii, approved March 10, 1924, fiscal year 1925, $30,000. (page 9)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION IN HAWAII

To extend to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits of the Act approved June 2, 1920 (Forty-first Statutes, page 735), in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of certain laws to the Territory of Hawaii", approved March 10, 1924, fiscal year 1925, $5,000. (page 9)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF PERSONS DISABLED IN INDUSTRY OR IN ANY LEGITIMATE OCCUPATION.

For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment", approved June 2, 1920, as amended by the Act of June 5, 1924, for this fiscal year 1925, $834,000; Provided, That the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed $1,034,000, as authorized by the Act approved June 2, 1920, as amended by the Act approved June 5, 1924. (page 9)

STUDIES, INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS REGARDING VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS.

For the purpose of making studies, investigations, and reports regarding the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and their placements in suitable or gainful occupations, and for the administrative expenses of said board incident to performing the duties imposed by the Act of June 2, 1920 (Forty-first Statutes, page 735), as amended, including salaries of such assistants, experts, clerks, and other employees, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, as the board may deem necessary, actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the members of the board and by its employees, under its orders; including attendance at meetings of educational associations and other organizations, rent and equipment of offices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference, law books, and periodicals, stationery, typewriters and exchange thereof, miscellaneous supplies, postage on foreign mail, printing and binding to be done at the Government Printing Office, and all other necessary expenses, fiscal year 1925, $75,000. (page 9)

SEMIMONTHLY STATISTICS OF COTTON GINNED, CONSUMED, IMPORTED, AND EXPORTED.

For securing information for census reports provided by law, semimonthly reports of cotton production, periodical reports of stocks of baled cotton in the United States, and of the domestic and foreign consumption of cotton, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1925, fiscal year 1925, $30,000. (page 12) (This appropriation is provided to enable the Bureau of the Census to issue semimonthly statistics of cotton ginned, consumed, imported, and exported, and to publish the same simultaneously with the cotton production reports of the Department of Agriculture, as required by the Act of April 2, 1924).

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL OF NEW CONSTRUCTION WORK ON RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

For all expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902 (Thirty-second Statutes, page 388), and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as the reclamation law and all other Acts under which expenditures from said fund are authorized, including salaries in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds for overcollections hereafter received on account of water-right charges, rentals, and deposits for other purposes; printing and binding, not exceeding $15,000; purchase, maintenance, and operation of horse-drawn or motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; payment of damages caused to the owners of lands or private property of any kind by reason of the operations of the United States, its officers or employees, in the survey, construction, operation, or maintenance of irrigation works, and which may be compromised by agreement between the claimant and the Secretary of the Interior; and payment for official telephone service in the field hereafter incurred in case of official telephones

installed in private houses when authorized under regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That no part of the sums herein appropriated shall be used for the commencement of construction work on any reclamation project which has not been recommended by the Commissioner of Reclamation and the Secretary of the Interior and approved by the President as to its agricultural and engineering feasibility and the reasonableness of its estimated construction cost. (pages 14 and 15)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL BUREAU AT THE HAGUE.

For the annual contribution of the United States to the International Statistical Bureau at the Hague, for the year 1925, as authorized by public resolution approved April 28, 1924, fiscal year 1925, $2,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State. (page 22)

COMMISSION ON EQUITABLE USE OF THE WATERS OF THE RIO GRANDE.

For a study, in cooperation with representatives of the United States of Mexico, regarding the equitable use of the waters of the Rio Grande below Fort Whitman, Texas, with a view to their proper utilization for irrigation and other beneficial uses, including salaries of commissions and other employees, transportation, subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act), and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may deem proper, fiscal year 1925, $20,000: Provided, That one of the commissioners so appointed shall be an engineer experienced in such work. (page 23)

DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECTS UNDER THE RECLAMATION LAW.

Sec. 4. Subsection A. That when used in this section--

(a) The word "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) The words "reclamation law" mean the Act of June 17, 1902 (Thirty-second Statutes, page 388), and all Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

(c) The words "reclamation fund" mean the fund provided by the reclamation law.

(d) The word "project" means a Federal irrigation project authorized by the reclamation law.

(e) The words "division of a project" mean a substantial irrigable area of a project designated as a division by order of the Secretary.

Subsec. B. That no new project or new division of project shall be approved for construction or estimates submitted therefor by the Secretary until information in detail shall be secured by him concerning the water supply, the engineering features, the cost of construction, land prices, and the probable cost of development, and he shall have made a finding in writing that it is feasible, that it is adaptable for actual settlement and farm homes, and that it will probably return the cost thereof to the United States.

Subsec. C. That the Secretary is hereby authorized, under regulations to be promulgated by him, to require of each applicant including preference right ex-service men for entry to public lands on a project, such qualifications as to industry, experience, character, and capital, as in his opinion are necessary to give reasonable assurance of success by the prospective settler. The Secretary is authorized to appoint boards in part composed of private citizens, to assist in determining such qualifications.

Subsec. D. That the irrigable lands of each new project and new division of a project hereinafter approved shall be classified by the Secretary with respect to their power, under a proper agricultural program, to support a family and pay water charges, and the Secretary is authorized to fix different construction charges against different classes of land under the same project for the purpose of equitably apportioning the total construction cost so that all lands may as far as practicable bear the burden of such cost according to their productive value.

Subsec. E. That hereafter the Secretary shall as to each irrigable acre of land in each new project, or a new division of a project, issue two public notices relating to construction charges. The first public notice shall be issued when the land is ready for settlement and will announce the construction charge per irrigable acre. The second public notice shall be issued when in the opinion of the Secretary the agricultural development of the project shall have advanced sufficiently to warrant the commencement of payment of installments of such construction charge. The second public notice shall fix the date when payments will begin on the construction charge announced by the first public notice, which date shall be not more than five years from the date of the first public notice.

Subsec. F. That hereafter all project construction charges shall be made payable in annual installments based on the productive power of the land as provided in this subsection. The installment of the construction charge per irrigable acre payable each year shall be 5 per centum of the average gross annual acre income for the ten calendar years first preceding, or for all years of record if fewer than ten years are available, of the area in cultivation in the division or subdivision thereof of the project in which the land is located, as found by the Secretary annually. The decision of the Secretary as to the amount of any such installment shall be conclusive. These annual payments shall continue until the total construction charge against each unit is paid. The Secretary is authorized upon request to amend any existing contract for a project water right so that it will provide for payment of the construction charge thereunder in accordance with the provisions of this subsection or for the deferment of such construction charges for a period of three years from the approval of this section, or both.

Subsec. G. That whenever two-thirds of the irrigable area of any project, or division of a project, shall be covered by water right contracts between the water users and the United States, said project shall be required, as a condition precedent to receiving the benefits of this section to take over, through a legally organized water users' association or irrigation district, the care, operation, and maintenance of all

or any part of the project works, subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, and thereafter the United States, in its relation to said project, shall deal with a water users' association or irrigation district, and when the water users assume control of a project, the operation and maintenance charges for the year then current shall be covered into the construction account to be repaid as part of the construction repayments.

Subsec. H. That the penalty of 1 per centum per month against delinquent accounts, provided in section 3 and section 6 of the Act of August 13, 1914 (Thirty-eighth Statutes, page 686), is hereby reduced to one-half of 1 per centum per month, as to all installments which may hereafter become due.

Subsec. I. That whenever the water users take over the care, operation, and maintenance of a project, or a division of a project, the total accumulated net profits, as determined by the Secretary, derived from the operation of project power plants, leasing of project grazing and farm lands, and the sale or use of town sites shall be credited to the construction charge of the project, or a division thereof, and thereafter the net profits from such sources may be used by the water users to be credited annually, first, on account of project construction charge, second, on account of project operation and maintenance charge, and third, as the water users may direct. No distribution to individual water users shall be made out of any such profits before all obligations to the Government shall have been fully paid.

Subsec. J. That all moneys or profits as determined by the Secretary heretofore or hereafter derived from the sale or rental of surplus water under the Warren Act of February 21, 1911 (Thirty-sixth Statutes, page 925), or from the connection of a new project with an existing project shall be credited to the project or division of the project to which the construction cost has been charged.

Subsec. K. That on each existing project where, in the opinion of the Secretary, it appears that on account of lack of fertility in the soil, an inadequate water supply, or other physical causes, settlers are unable to pay construction costs, or whenever it appears that the cost of any reclamation project by reason of error or mistake or for any cause has been apportioned or charged upon a smaller area of land than the total area of land under said project, the Secretary is authorized to undertake a comprehensive and detailed survey to ascertain all pertinent facts, and report in each case the result of such survey to the Congress, with his recommendations: Provided, That the cost and expense of each such survey shall be charged to the appropriation for the project on account of which the same is made, but shall not be charged as a part of the construction or operation and maintenance cost payable by the water users under the project.

Subsec. L. That in any adjustment of water charges as provided in this section all due and unpaid charges to the United States, both on account of construction and on account of operation and maintenance, including interest and penalties, shall be added in each case to the total obligation of the water user, and the new total thus established shall then be the construction charge against the land in question.

Subsec. M. That every entryman or assignee on a project farm unit not yet patented which unit shall be found by the Secretary to be insufficient to support a family and pay water charges shall have the right upon application to exchange his entry for another farm unit of unentered public land on the same or another project located in the same State, in which event all installments of construction charges theretofore paid on account of the relinquished farm unit shall be credited on account of the new farm unit taken in exchange: Provided, That where two entrymen apply for the same farm unit under the exchange provision of his subsection, only one of whom is an ex-service man, as defined by the joint resolution of January 21, 1922 (Forty-second Statutes, page 358), the ex-service man shall have a preference in making such exchange.

Subsec. N. That all contracts providing for new projects and new divisions of projects shall require that all operation and maintenance charge shall be payable in advance. In each case where the care, operation, and maintenance of a project or division of a project are transferred to the water users the contract shall require the payment of operation and maintenance charges in advance. That whenever an adjustment of water charges is made under this section the adjustment contract shall provide that thereafter all operation and maintenance charges shall be payable in advance.

Subsec. O. That the cost and expense after June 30, 1925, of the main office at Washington, District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of the Interior, and the cost and expense of general investigations heretofore and hereafter authorized by the Secretary, shall be charged to the general reclamation fund and shall not be charged as a part of the construction or operation and maintenance cost payable by the water users under the projects.

Subsec. P. That where, in the opinion of the Secretary, a right of way or easement of any kind over public land is required in connection with a project the Secretary may reserve the same to the United States by filing in the general Land Office and in the appropriate local land office copies of an instrument giving a description of the right of way or easement and notice that the same is reserved to the United States for Federal irrigation purposes under this section, in which event entry for such land and the patent issued therefor shall be subject to the right of way or easement so described in such instrument; and reference to each such instrument shall be made in the appropriate tract books and also in the patent.

Subsec. Q. That where real property or any interest therein heretofore has been, or hereafter shall be, donated and conveyed to the United States for use in connection with a project, and the Secretary decides not to utilize the donation, he is authorized without charge to reconvey such property or any part thereof to the donating grantor, or to the heirs, successors, or assigns of such grantor.

Subsec. R. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated from the General Treasury, the sum of $100,000 for investigations to be made by the Secretary through the Bureau of Reclamation to obtain necessary information to determine how arid and semiarid, swamp, and cut-over timberlands may best be developed.

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ACT MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925, TO ENABLE THE HEADS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS TO ADJUST THE RATES OF COMPENSATION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES IN CERTAIN OF THE FIELD SERVICES, APPROVED DECEMBER 6, 1924, PUBLIC NO. 293.

Office of Experiment Stations, general expenses, $23,280.

Office of Extension Service, general expenses, $2,860.

Weather Bureau; For salaries, $67,520; for general expenses, $259,980; in all, $327,500.

Bureau of Animal Industry: For salaries, $63,740; for general expenses, $313,509; for meat inspection, $833,270; in all, $1,210,519.

Bureau of Plant Industry: For salaries, $9,540; for general expenses, $130,191; in all, $139,731.

Forest Service: For salaries, $824,120; for general expenses, $439,256; in all, $1,263,376.

Bureau of Chemistry: For salaries, $28,260; for general expenses, $70,700; in all, $98,960.

Bureau of Entomology: For salaries, $6,780; for general expenses, $54,150; for preventing spread of moths, $17,800; for prevention of spread of European corn borer, $7,280; and for preventing spread of Mexican bean beetle, $1,780; in all, $87,790.

Bureau of Biological Survey: For salaries, $3,340; for general expenses, $41,490; in all, $44,830.

Bureau of Public Roads: For salaries, $1,800; for general expenses, $16,220; in all, $18,020.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics: For salaries, $76,000; for general expenses, $64,978; for enforcement of United States Cotton Futures Act, $3,500; for enforcement of United States Grain Standards Act, $48,940; and for administration of United States Warehouse Act, $10,560; in all $203,978.

Enforcement of the Insecticide Act: For salaries, $1,180; for general expenses, $3,200; in all, $4,380.

Federal Horticultural Board: For salaries, $1,860; for general expenses, $27,708; in all, $29,568.

Miscellaneous items: For demonstrations on reclamation projects $2,180; for cooperative fire protection of forested watersheds of navigable streams, $1,520; for acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, $18,540; for experiments and demonstrations in livestock production, $960; for field station, Woodward, Oklahoma, $300; for experiments in dairying and livestock production in western United States, $1,380; for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, and so forth, $6,980; for suppressing spread of pink bollworm of cotton, $19,760; for eradication of the date scale, $2,320; for enforcement of Packers and Stockyards Act, $23,140; and for enforcement of Grain Futures Act, $7,070; in all, miscellaneous items, $84,150.

Total, Department of Agriculture, $3,538,942.

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The appropriations herein made may be utilized by the heads of the several departments and independent establishments to accomplish the purposes of this Act notwithstanding the specific rates of compensation and the salary restrictions contained in the regular annual appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1925 or the salary restrictions in other Acts which limit salaries to rates in conflict with the rates fixed by the Classification Act of 1923 for the departmental service. (page 10)

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ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ACQUIREMENT BY THE UNITED STATES OF PRIVATELY OWNED LANDS WITHIN TAOS COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, KNOWN AS THE SANTA BARBARA GRANT, BY EXCHANGING THEREFOR TIMBER, OR LANDS AND TIMBER, WITHIN THE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES OF ANY NATIONAL FOREST SITUATED WITHIN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, APPROVED JANUARY 12, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 319.

That the Secretary of the Interior, be and he hereby is, authorized in his discretion to accept on behalf of the United States title to all or any part of privately owned lands, situated within the Santa Barbara grant, located within the county of Taos, State of New Mexico, if in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture public interests will be benefited thereby, and the lands are chiefly valuable for national forest purposes, and in exchange therefor the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the grantor to cut and remove an equal value of timber within the national forests of the same State; the values in each case to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture and acceptable to the grantor as a fair compensation. Timber given in exchange shall be cut and removed under the laws and regulations relating to the national forests, and under the direction and supervision and in accordance with the requirements of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 2. That lands offered for exchange hereunder and not covered by public land surveys shall be identified by metes and bounds surveys and that such surveys and the plats and field notes thereof shall be made by employees of the United States Forest Service and approved by the United States Surveyor General.

Sec. 3. That any lands conveyed to the United States under the provisions of this Act shall, upon acceptance of the conveyance thereof, become and be a part of Carson National Forest.

Sec. 4. That before any exchange of lands for timber as above provided is effected, notice of such exchange proposal, describing the lands involved therein, shall be published once each week for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county in which such lands so to be conveyed to the United States are situated.

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ACT TO ESTABLISH AN ALASKA GAME COMMISSION TO PROTECT GAME ANIMALS, LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, AND BIRDS, IN ALASKA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JANUARY 13, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 320.

That this Act shall be known by the short title of the "Alaska Game Law."

Sec. 2. DEFINITIONS.--That for the purposes of this Act the following shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Commission: The Alaska Game Commission:

Territory: Territory of Alaska.

Person: The plural or the singular, as the case demands, including individuals, associations, partnerships, and corporations, unless the context otherwise requires.

Take: Taking, pursuing, disturbing, hunting, capturing, trapping, or killing game animals, land fur-bearing animals, game or nongame birds, attempting to take, pursue, disturb, hunt, capture, trap, or kill such animals or birds, or setting or using a net, trap, or other device for taking them, or collecting the nests or eggs of such birds, unless the context otherwise requires. Whenever the taking of animals, birds or nests or eggs of birds is permitted, reference is had to taking by lawful means and in lawful manner.

Open season: The time during which birds or animals may lawfully be taken. Each period of time prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.

Close season: The time during which birds and animals may not be taken.

Transport: Shipping, transporting, carrying, importing, exporting, or receiving or delivering for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export, unless the context otherwise requires.

Game animals: Deer, moose, caribou, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat, and the large brown and grizzly bears, which shall be known as big game.

Land fur-bearing animals: Beaver, muskrat, marmot, ground squirrel (spermophiles), fisher, fox, lynx, marten or sable, mink, weasel or ermine, land otter, wolverine, polar bear, and black bear, including its brown and blue (or glacier bear) color variations.

Game birds: Migratory waterfowl, commonly known as ducks, geese, brant, and swans; shore birds, commonly known as plover, sandpipers, snipe, little brown cranes, and curlew, and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan, which shall be known as small game.

Nongame birds: All wild birds except game birds.

Sec. 3. APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION.--That for the purposes of this Act a citizen of the United States who has been domiciled in the Territory not less than one year for the purpose of making his permanent home therein, or a foreign-born person not a citizen of the United States who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States,

and has been domiciled in the Territory for a like period and purpose, shall be considered a resident; but if such a foreign-born person shall not have been admitted to citizenship within seven years from the date he declared his first intention to become a citizen, he shall thereafter be deemed to be an alien until admitted to citizenship. A foreign-born person not a citizen of the United States who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, or who has not resided in the Territory for at least one year after having declared such intention, shall be considered an alien.

That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or parts thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Sec. 4. ALASKA GAME COMMISSION CREATED.--That a commission to be known as the "Alaska Game Commission" is hereby created. The commission shall consist of five members, four of whom shall be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, within sixty days after the passage of this Act, one member from each of the four judicial divisions of the Territory, each of whom shall be a resident citizen of the district from which he is appointed, and shall before his appointment have been for five years a resident of Alaska and shall not be a Federal employee, and all of whom shall serve until June 30 next following and thereafter one to serve one year, one to serve two years, one to serve three years, and one to serve four years, as the members of the commission may determine by lot, and thereafter their successors to be appointed in like manner to serve for four years unless sooner removed. The fifth member shall be the chief representative of the Bureau of Biological Survey resident of Alaska, who shall be the executive officer and fiscal agent of the commission and under the direction of the commission shall direct the administration of the provisions of this Act and disburse such sums as may be allotted therefor. The Secretary of Agriculture may remove a commissioner for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office, giving him a copy of the charges against him and opportunity to be publicly heard in person or by counsel in his own defense; pending the investigation of the charges the Secretary may suspend such commissioner. The Secretary of Agriculture shall fill vacancies on the commission by appointment for the unexpired term, and a vacancy shall be filled by appointment from the same judicial division in which it occurs. The office of any commissioner shall be vacant upon his removing his residence from the judicial division from which he was appointed.

That the members of the commission, other than the executive officer, shall receive no compensation for their services as members thereof, except a per diem of $10 for each member for each day going to and from and in actual attendance at meetings of the commission, but the total salary or per diem compensation of the member from the second judicial division shall not exceed the sum of $1,500, and that of any of the other members, except the

executive officer, the sum of $900 in any one fiscal year, and each such member in addition shall have reimbursed to him in any one fiscal year for actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred or made in the discharge of his official duties a sum not to exceed the maximum amount allowed him for salary, which shall be paid on proper vouchers from the appropriation for the enforcement of the Alaska game law. The executive officer shall be paid his salary and shall have reimbursed to him all actual and necessary traveling and other expenses and disbursements in accordance with the fiscal regulations of the Department of Agriculture, payable from the appropriation for the enforcement of the Alaska game law and from such other appropriations for the work of the Bureau of Biological Survey in the Territory as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate.

That the commission shall maintain and have its principal office in the capital of the Territory. The members of the commission shall meet at such principal office immediately following their appointment at a time designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall organize by electing one member chairman and one member secretary, and shall determine by lot the terms of the members, other than the term of the executive officer.

That a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. All investigations, inquiries, hearings, and decisions of a commissioner shall be deemed to be the investigations, inquiries, hearings, and decisions of the commission, when approved by it and entered by it in its minutes, and every order made by a commissioner, when approved and confirmed by the commission and ordered filed in its office, shall be and be deemed to be the order of the commission. The commission shall have an official seal.

Sec. 5. DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COMMISSION, WARDENS, AND OFFICERS.--That the commission shall have authority to employ and remove game wardens, deputies, clerks, and such other assistants as may be necessary, to fix their periods of service and compensation, to rent quarters, and to incur other expenses, including printing, necessary for the enforcement of this Act and for which appropriation has been made; but, subject to review by the commission, the executive officer may suspend or remove any game warden or other employee for cause, including insubordination.

That each member of the commission, any warden, any person appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the commission to enforce this Act, any Forest Service employee, marshal, deputy marshal, collector or deputy collector of customs, officer of a Coast Guard vessel, special officer of the Department of Justice, or licensed guide shall have power, in or out of the Territory, and it shall be his duty, to arrest without warrant any person committing a violation of this Act in his presence or view, and to take such person immediately for examination or trial before an officer or court of competent jurisdiction; he shall have power to execute any warrant or other process issued by an officer or court of competent jurisdiction for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act; and he shall have authority, with a search warrant, to search any place at any time. Any officer or employee empowered to enforce this Act shall have with respect to camps and vessels of the United States like authority and powers of search as are conferred

with respect to such vessels upon wardens appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the protection of land fur-bearing animals in Alaska, by the Act of June 30, 1921 (Forty-first Statutes at Large, page 694, at page 716). The several judges of the courts established under the laws of the United States and United States commissioners may, within their respective jurisdictions, upon proper oath or affirmation showing probable cause, issue warrants in all such cases. All guns, traps, nets, boats, dogs, sleds, and other paraphernalia used in or in aid of a violation of this Act may be seized, and all animals, birds, or parts thereof, or nests or eggs of birds taken, transported or possessed contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be seized within or outside the Territory by any officer or person authorized to enforce this Act, and upon conviction of the offender or upon judgment of a court of the United States that the same were being used or were taken, transported, or possessed in violation of this Act, shall be forfeited to the United States and disposed of as directed by the court having jurisdiction, and if sold the proceeds of sale shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the executive officer to be disposed of as are other receipts of the commission. Any property, animals, birds, or parts thereof, or nests or eggs of birds seized by a licensed guide shall be safely held and promptly delivered by him to the commission, a game warden, or to a marshal or a deputy marshal. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, upon request of the Secretary of Agriculture, to aid in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 6. BOND OF COMMISSIONERS.--That before entering upon the duties of his office, each member of the commission, other than the executive officer, shall execute and file with the Secretary of Agriculture a bond to the people of the United States in the sum of $1,000, with sufficient sureties, and the executive officer shall so file such a bond in the sum of $20,000, and each game warden or other person authorized by the commission to sell licenses shall so file such a bond in the sum of $500, conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties, and for the proper accounting and paying over, pursuant to law, of all moneys or property received by them, respectively. Each member of the commission and each of such game wardens or other persons shall have reimbursed to him on proper voucher the premium paid by him on this bond.

Sec. 7. ESTIMATES AND REPORTS.--That the commission, on or before the 15th day of July of each year, shall file with the Secretary of Agriculture a detailed estimate of the appropriation necessary for the service during the following fiscal year, and on or before the 1st day of October of each year shall submit a detailed report to him covering the administration of the law, including all expenditures and other operations for the preceding fiscal year, and such estimates shall be subject to revision by him.

Sec. 8. TAKING OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS RESTRICTED.--That, unless and except as permitted by this Act or by regulations made pursuant to this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person to take, possess, transport, sell, offer to sell, purchase, or offer to purchase any game animal, land fur-bearing animal, wild bird, or any parts thereof, or any nest or egg of any such bird, or, except under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, to molest,

damage, or destroy beaver or muskrat houses: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the collection or exportation of animals, birds, parts thereof, or nests or eggs of birds for scientific purposes, or of live animals, birds, or eggs of birds, for propagation or exhibition purposes, under a permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and under such regulations as he may prescribe. Land fur-bearing or game animals which escape from captivity, unless recaptured by their owners, and all fur and game animals hereafter introduced into Alaska are declared to be wild fur-bearing or game animals and shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 9. POISON, USE PROHIBITED.--That no person shall at any time use any poison to kill any animal or bird protected by this Act or put out poison or a poisoned bait where any such animal or bird may come in contact with it; but a game warden or predatory animal hunter employed by or under the direction of the commission may use poison to kill wolves, coyotes, or wolverines, under such regulations as the commission may adopt; and no person shall sell or give any strychnine or other poison designated by the commission to any hunter or traper, including native Indians or Eskimos, who hunt or trap. No hunter or trapper, including native Indians or Eskimos who hunt and trap, shall have any strychnine or other poison designated by the commission in his possession, and any such poison found in the possession of any such person shall be seized and disposed of in such manner as the commission may determine. Any person selling or otherwise disposing of any strychnine or any other poison designated by the commission shall keep a record in a special book showing the name and address of each person purchasing or otherwise procuring it and the kind and amount thereof, which record shall at all times be open to inspection by any game warden or other officer authorized to enforce this Act, and he shall transmit such information monthly to the commission.

Sec. 10. REGULATIONS.--That the Secretary of Agriculture, upon consultation with or recommendation from the commission, is hereby authorized and directed from time to time to determine when, to what extent, if at all, and by what means game animals, land fur-bearing animals, game birds, nongame birds, and nests or eggs of birds may be taken, possessed, transported, bought, or sold, and to adopt suitable regulations permitting and governing the same in accordance with such determinations, which regulations shall become effective ninety days after the date of publication thereof by the Secretary of Agriculture; but no such regulation shall permit any person to take any female yearling or calf moose, any doe yearling or fawn deer, or any female or lamb mountain sheep except under permit for scientific, propagation, or educational purposes; or to use any dog in taking game animals; or to sell the heads, hides, or horns of any game animals, except the hides of moose, caribou, deer, and mountain goat which the regulations may permit to be sold under such restrictions as the Secretary may deem to be appropriate; or to use any shotgun larger than a number 10 gauge; or to use any airplane, steam or power launch, or any boat other than one propelled by paddle, oars, or pole in taking game animals or game birds; or to sell any game animals, game birds, or parts thereof, to the owner, master or

employee of any coastal or river steamer or commercial power or sail boat, or to procure for serving or to serve any such game animals, game birds, or parts thereof, in any cannery or other commercial mess house, or to the employees on any such steamer or boat; nor, except as herein provided, shall prohibit any Indian or Eskimo, prospector, or traveler to take animals or birds during the close season when he is in absolute need of food and other food is not available, but the shipment or sale of any animals or birds or parts thereof so taken shall not be permitted, except that the hides of animals so taken may be sold within the Territory, but the Secretary by regulation may prohibit such native Indians or Eskimos, prospectors, or travelers from taking any species of animals or birds for food during the close season in any section of the Territory within which he shall determine that the supply of such species of animals or birds is in danger of extermination; nor shall any such regulation contravene any of the provisions of the migratory bird treaty Act and regulations.

Sec. 11. LICENSES: SUBDIVISION A. NONRESIDENT HUNTING LICENSE.--That, except as otherwise permitted by this Act, or by regulation made pursuant thereto, no nonresident shall take or possess any of the animals or birds protected by this Act without first having procured a nonresident hunting and trapping license as herein provided.

SUBDIVISION B. RESIDENT SHIPPING LICENSE.--That no resident of the Territory shall export any game animal or part thereof, except that he may export for mounting and return to the Territory in any one year but not for sale, not to exceed two heads or trophies of each species of game animal legally killed by him, upon first procuring a resident shipping license as herein provided, but the Secretary may, by regulation, permit a citizen of the United States, who has been a resident of the Territory for at least two years and who is removing his residence from the Territory, to export trophies of game animals legally acquired by him, upon first procuring a resident shipping license as herein provided.

SUBDIVISION C. RESIDENT HUNTING AND TRAPPING LICENSES.--That the commission, whenever it shall deem expedient, may by regulation require residents of the Territory to procure resident hunting and trapping licenses authorizing them to take animals and birds protected by this Act, and when such licenses shall have been required of residents the fee therefor shall be as follows: For each hunting license the sum of $2 and for each trapping license the sum of $2, but no such license shall be required of native-born Indians, Eskimos, or half-breeds who have not severed their tribal relations by adopting a civilized mode of living or by exercising the right of franchise. After the expiration of sixty days from the adoption of such regulation no resident shall take any animal or bird protected by this Act without having first procured resident hunting and trapping licenses as herein provided.

SUBDIVISION D. REGISTERED GUIDE LICENSE.-- That only a resident citizen or a resident native Indian or Eskimo of the Territory may act as guide for a nonresident in any section of the Territory where the commission by regulation requires nonresidents to employ guides, and he shall first

register with the commission in a book which it shall keep for this purpose and procure a registered guide license as herein provided, and the commission shall determine by regulation the qualifications required of such guides. No person other than a registered guide shall act as guide for a nonresident in any section of the Territory where guides are required by regulation of the commission to be registered.

SUBDIVISION E. ALIEN SPECIAL LICENSE.--That no alien shall take any of the animals or birds protected by this Act, or own or be possessed of a shotgun, rifle, or other firearm, except under an alien special license issued as herein provided.

SUBDIVISION F. REPORTS.--Each person to whom a license to take birds or animals, or to deal in furs, is issued, shall, on or before thirty days after the expiration of his license, make a written report to the commission on a form prepared and furnished by it, stating the kind and number of each species of bird or animal taken, purchased, or otherwise procured under such license. A licensee who willfully fails or neglects to make such report shall not be entitled to, nor shall he be granted, a license to take birds or animals or deal in furs for one year from the date such report is due, but no other punishment shall be imposed.

SUBSECTION G. FUR-FARM LICENSE.--That no person shall engage in the business of farming land-fur-bearing animals or possess them for purposes of propagation without first having procured a fur-farm license as herein provided.

SUBDIVISION H. FUR DEALERS, LICENSES, FEES.--No person shall buy or sell the skins of fur-bearing animals, or engage in, carry on, or be concerned in the business of buying, selling, or trading in the skins of fur-bearing animals protected by this Act without first having procured a license as herein provided, but no license shall be required of a native-born resident Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed who has not severed his tribal relations by adopting a civilized mode of living or by exercising the right of franchise, or of a hunter or trapper selling the skins of such animals which he has lawfully taken, or of a person not engaged or employed in the business of trading in such skins to purchase them for his own use but not for sale.

The applicant for such a license shall accompany his application by the required fee, as follows:

(a) If the applicant is a resident of the Territory, the sum of $10.

(b) If the applicant is a nonresident of the Territory, who is a citizen of the United States, or is a corporation, association, or copartnership organized under the laws of the Territory or of a State of the United States, the sum of $250.

(c) If the applicant is an alien, or is a corporation, association, or copartnership not organized under the laws of the Territory or of a State of the United States, the sum of $500.

If a resident agent for a fur dealer within the meaning of clause (c) of this section, the sum of $10.

If a nonresident, who is a citizen of the United States and an agent for a dealer within the meaning of said clause (c), the sum of $250.

SUBDIVISION I. FEES AND APPLICATIONS FOR, AND ISSUANCE OF LICENSES.--Licenses, with the exception of alien special licenses and resident shipping licenses, shall be issued by the commission through its members, game wardens, and other persons authorized by it in writing to sell licenses. Alien special licenses shall be issued only by the members of the commission, and resident shipping licenses shall be issued by members of the commission and by the collector of customs at the port of shipment. Application blanks for licenses shall be furnished by the commission and shall be in such form as the commission may by regulation determine; and each application shall be subscribed and sworn to by the applicant before an officer authorized to administer oaths in the Territory; and the members of the commission, and its game wardens and other persons authorized in writing by it to issue licenses are hereby authorized to administer oaths to applicants for such licenses. The applicant for license shall accompany his application with a license fee as follows:

Nonresident big game, small game, and fur-bearing animal hunting and trapping license, $50.

Nonresident small game hunting license, $10.

Resident shipping and return license, $1 for each trophy.

Resident removing from Territory, $5 for each trophy of big game.

Registered guide license, $10.

Alien special license, $100.

Fur farm license, $2.

SUBDIVISION J. FALSE STATEMENT IN APPLICATION FOR AND ALTERATION AND EXPIRATION OF LICENSES.--That any false statement in an application for license as to citizenship, place of residence or other material facts shall render null and void the license issued upon it. Any person who shall make any false statement in an application for a license shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to the penalties provided for the commission of perjury. No person shall alter, change loan, or transfer to another any license issued to him in pursuance of this Act, nor shall any person other than the one to whom it is issued use such license; and each of such licenses shall expire the 30th day of June next succeeding its issuance.

SUBDIVISION K. PROCEEDS OF LICENSES, DISPOSITION OF.--That each officer or person selling licenses shall, as soon as practicable after the first day of each month, transmit the proceeds thereof with a report of such sales to the executive officer, who shall keep accurate records thereof and of receipts from all other sources and promptly transmit 50 per centum thereof to the Secretary of Agriculture, to be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, and 50 per centum thereof to the treasurer of the Territory to be covered into the territorial school fund.

Sec. 12. COLLECTIONS OF CUSTOMS, DUTIES OF.--That it shall be the duty of collectors of customs at ports of entry in the United States to keep accurate accounts of all consignments of game birds game animals, skins of land-fur-bearing animals, and parts thereof received from or returned to the Territory, except birds, nests, and eggs shipped under a scientific permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture; and it shall be the duty of all collectors of customs to enforce the provisions of

regulations adopted pursuant to this Act with respect to shipments of animals or birds or nests or eggs of birds.

Sec. 13. UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS, DUTIES OF.--That it shall be the duty of the United States attorney for the division in which any wild animal or wild bird, or part thereof, or nest or egg of such bird, or any gun, trap, net, boat, dog, sled, or other paraphernalia has been seized, or has been used, taken, transported, bought, sold, or possessed contrary to the provisions of this Act, to institute an action in rem against it for the forfeiture thereof to the United States in any case in which the disposition of such article is not involved in a criminal prosecution; the possession of any wild animal, bird, or part thereof, or nest or egg of such bird, during the time when the taking of it is prohibited, shall, in any such action, constitute prima facie evidence that it was taken, possessed, bought, sold, or transported in violation of the provisions of this Act, and the burden of proof shall be upon the possessor or claimant of it to overcome the presumption of illegal possession and to establish the fact that it was obtained and is possessed lawfully; and in case of judgment being rendered in favor of the United States, it shall be disposed of as directly by the court having jurisdiction, and if sold, the proceeds of sale shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the executive officer to be disposed of as are other receipts of the commission.

Sec. 14. TRANSFER OF FUNDS.--That the unexpended balances of any sums appropriated by the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1924 and 1925, for enforcing the provisions of section 1956 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, so far as it relates to the protection of land fur-bearing animals in the Territory, or by the Sundry Civil Act for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1924 and 1925, for the protection of game in the Territory, are hereby made available until expended for the expenses of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act and regulations made pursuant thereto.

Sec. 15. PENALTIES.--That unless a different or other penalty or punishment is herein specifically prescribed, a person who violates any provision of this Act, or who fails to perform any duty imposed by this Act or any order or regulation adopted pursuant to this Act, is guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $500 or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and, in addition thereto, the conviction of any licensed hunter for a violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall cause a forfeiture of his license and he shall surrender it upon demand to any person authorized by the commission to receive it; that all moneys from fines shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the executive officer to be disposed of as are other receipts of the commission.

That any licensed guide who shall fail or refuse to report promptly to the commission any violation of this Act of which he may have knowledge, shall be guilty of a violation of this Act, and, in addition thereto, shall have his license revoked and shall be ineligible to act as a licensed guide for a period of five years from the time of his conviction therefor, or, of the establishment to the satisfaction of the commission of definite proof of such offense.

Sec. 16. EXISTING LEGISLATION CONTINUED IN FORCE TEMPORARILY.--That the provisions of existing laws relating to the protection of game and fur-bearing animals, birds, and nests and eggs of birds in the Territory shall remain in full force and effect until the expiration of ninety days from the date of the publication of regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture adopted pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 17. That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as repealing or modifying in any manner section 6 of the Act of Congress approved February 26, 1917 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 938), entitled "An Act to establish the Mount McKinley National Park in the Territory of Alaska."

Sec. 18. DATE EFFECTIVE.--That the provisions of this Act relating to the creation and organization of the commission and with respect to making or adopting regulations shall take effect on its passage and approval; all other provisions of this Act shall take effect ninety days from the date of the publication of regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

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ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPLY URGENT DEFICIENCIES IN CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925, AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, TO PROVIDE URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JANUARY 20, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 326.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE ASSEMBLED BY THE PRESIDENT.

For expenses of the agricultural conference assembled by the President in November, 1924, and for each purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the President, including such travel expenses as may already have been incurred by the members of the conference $50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1926. (page 2)

PROTECTION OF NATIONAL PARKS AND NATIONAL MONUMENTS AGAINST FOREST INSECTS.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to meet the emergencies caused by forest insects within national parks and national monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and to provide personnel and equipment for the investigation, control, and prevention of spread of such insects, to be expended directly or in cooperation with other departments of the Federal Government or with States, $25,000, to remain available until June 30, 1926. (page 4)

DAM NUMBERED 2, MUSCLE SHOALS, ALABAMA.

For the continuation of the work on Dam Numbered 2, on the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, $3,501,200. (page 6)

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ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED January 22, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 328.

COMPENSATION RATES FOR POSITIONS IN THE FIELD SERVICE.

Those civilian positions in the field services under the several executive departments and independent establishments, the compensation of which was fixed or limited by law but adjusted for the fiscal year 1925 under the authority and appropriations contained in the Act entitled "An Act making additional appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, to enable the heads of the several executive departments and independent establishments to adjust the rates of compensation of civilian employees in certain of the field services," approved December 6, 1924, may be paid under the applicable appropriations for the fiscal year 1926 at rates not in excess of those permitted for them under the provisions of such Act of December 6, 1924. (pages 1 and 2)

TRANSFER OF OFFICE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For * * * * * carrying into effect the Executive order of December 3, 1918, regulating the transfer of office materials, supplies, and equipment in the District of Columbia falling into disuse because of the cessation of war activities, $43,700: Provided, That the said Executive order shall continue in effect until June 30, 1926, without modification, except that the price charged shall be the current market value at time of issue, less a discount for usage, but in no instance shall the discount be more than 25 per centum, and that the proceeds from the transfer of appropriations thereunder shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That the heads of the executive departments and independent establishments and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the storage and delivery of material, supplies, and equipment transferred under the foregoing order and for effecting the transfer or disposition of other surplus and waste material or supplies: Provided further, That typewriters and computing machines transferred to the General Supply Committee as surplus, where such machines have become unfit for further use, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be issued to other Government departments and establishments at exchange prices quoted in the current general schedule of supplies or sold commercially. (Pages 3 and 4)

Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) in the Government service in the District of Columbia therefor to be effected by transfer and counterwarrant, charging the proper appropriation and crediting the appropriation "General Supply Committee, Transfer of Office Material, Supplies, and Equipment." (page 4)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF TYPEWRITING MACHINES.

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1926 for the purchase of any standard typewriting machines, except bookkeeping and billing machines at a price in excess of the following for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches (correspondence models), $70; twelve inches, $75; fourteen inches, $77.50; sixteen inches, $82.50; eighteen inches, $87.50; twenty inches, $94; twenty-two inches, $95; twenty-four inches, $97.50; twenty-six inches, $103.50; twenty-eight inches, $104; thirty inches, $105; thirty two inches, $107.50.

All purchases of typewriting machines during the fiscal year 1926 by executive departments and independent establishments for use in the District of Columbia or in the field, except as hereinafter provided, shall be made from the surplus machines in the stock of the General Supply Committee. The War Department shall furnish the General Supply Committee, immediately upon the approval of this Act, a complete inventory of the various makes, models, and classes of typewriters in its possession, the condition of such machines, and the point of storage, and shall turn over to the General Supply Committee such typewriting machines in such quantities as the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time may call for by specific requisition for sale to the various services of the Government. If the General Supply Committee is unable to furnish serviceable machines to any such service of the Government, it shall furnish unserviceable machines at current exchange prices, and such machines shall then be applied by the service of the Government receiving them as part payment for new machines from commercial sources in accordance with the prices fixed in the preceding paragraph. And in selling typewriting machines to the various services the General Supply Committee may accept an equal number of unserviceable machines as part payment thereon at the exchange prices quoted in the current general schedule of supplies. (page 4)

RURAL SANITATION.

For special studies of, and demonstration work in, rural sanitation, including personal services, and including not to exceed $5,000 for the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, $75,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for demonstration work in rural sanitation in any community unless the State, county, or municipality in which the community is located agrees to pay one-half the expenses of such demonstration work. (page 14)

BIOLOGIC PRODUCTS.

To regulate the propagation and sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, including arsphenamine, and for the preparation of curative and diagnostic biologic products, including personal services of reserve commissioned officers and other personnel, $45,000. (page 14)

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ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO TIMBER OPERATIONS ON THE MENOMINEE RESERVATION IN WISCONSIN, APPROVED JANUARY 27, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 340.

That section 2 of the Act approved March 28, 1908 (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page 51), entitled "An Act to authorize the cutting of timber, the manufacture and sale of lumber, and the preservation of the forests on the Menominee Indian Reservation in the State of Wisconsin," be, and is hereby, amended to authorize the making of contracts with white men for any work connected with the logging and milling operations on the said reservation, to authorize the employment of white men by Indian contractors, and to exempt from the requirements of sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes all contracts for labor or supplies necessary for the carrying on of such operations.

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ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PUNISH THE UNLAWFUL BREAKING OF SEALS OF RAILRAOD CARS CONTAINING INTERSTATE OR FORFIGN SHIPMENTS, THE UNLAWFUL ENTERING OF SUCH CARS, THE STEALING OF FREIGHT AND EXPRESS PACKAGES OR BAGGAGE OR ARTICLES IN PROCESS OF TRANSPORTATION IN INTERSTATE SHIPMENT, AND THE FELONIOUS ASPORTATION OF SUCH FREIGHT OR EXPRESS PACKAGES OR BAGGAGE OR ARTICLES THEREFROM INTO ANOTHER DISTRICT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE FELONIOUS POSSESSION OR RECEPTION OF THE SAME," APPROVED FEBRUARY 13, 1913 (THIRTY-SEVENTH STATUTES AT LARGE, PAGE 670), APPROVED JANUARY 28, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 341.

That the Act entitled "An Act to punish the unlawful breaking of seals of railroad cars containing interstate or foreign shipments, the unlawful entering of such cars, the stealing of freight and express packages or baggage or articles in process of transportation in interstate shipment, and the felonious asportation of such freight or express packages or baggage or articles therefrom into another district of the United States, and the felonious possession or reception of the same," approved January 13, 1913 (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page 670), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. That whoever shall unlawfully break the seal of any railroad car containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight or express, or shall enter any such car with intent in either case to commit larceny therein; or whoever shall steal or unlawfully take, carry away, or conceal, or by fraud or deception obtain from any railroad car, station house, platform, depot, wagon, automobile, truck, or other vehicle, or from any steamboat, vessel, or wharf, with intent to convert to his own use any goods or chattels moving as or which are a part of or which constitute an interstate or foreign shipment of freight or express, or shall buy or receive or have in his possession

any such goods or chattels, knowing the same to have been stolen; or whoever shall steal or shall unlawfully take, carry away, or by fraud or deception obtain with intent to convert to his own use any baggage which shall have come into the possession of any common carrier for transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia or to a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or shall break into, steal, take, carry away, or conceal any of the contents of such baggage or shall buy, receive, or have in his possession any such baggage or any article therefrom of whatever nature knowing the same to have been stolen, shall in each case be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, and prosecutions therefor may be instituted in any District wherein the crime shall have been committed. The carrying or transporting of any such freight, express, baggage, goods, or chattels from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, knowing the same to have been stolen shall constitute a separate offense and subject the offender to the penalties above described for unlawful taking, and prosecutions therefor may be instituted in any district into which such freight, express, baggage, goods, or chattels shall have been removed or into which they shall have been brought by such offender. The words 'station house,' 'platform,' 'depot,' 'wagon,' 'automobile,' 'truck,' 'or other vehicle,' as used in this section shall include any station house, platform, depot, wagon, automobile, truck, or other vehicle of any person, firm, association, or corporation having in his or its custody therein or thereon any freight, express, goods, chattels, shipments, or baggage moving as or which are a part of or which constitute an interstate or foreign shipment.

"Sec. 2. That nothing in this Act shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several States under the laws thereof; and a judgment of conviction or acquittal on the merits under the laws of any State shall be a bar to any prosecution hereunder for the same act or acts.

"Sec. 3. That to establish the interstate or foreign commerce character of any shipment in any prosecution under this Act the waybill of such shipment shall be prima facie evidence of the place from which and to which such shipment is made."

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ACT AUTHORIZING THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY TO MAKE SEISMOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JANUARY 31, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 353.

That the Coast and Geodetic Survey is hereby authorized to make investigations and reports in seismology, including such investigations as have been heretofore performed by the Weather Bureau.

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ACT TO EMPOWER CERTAIN OFFICERS, AGENTS, OR EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO ADMINISTER AND TAKE OATHS, AFFIRMATIONS, AND AFFIDAVITS IN CERTAIN CASES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JANUARY 31, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 356.

That such officers, agents, or employees of the Department of Agriculture of the United States as are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose are hereby authorized and empowered to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit whenever such oath, affirmation, or affidavit is for use in any prosecution or proceeding under or in the enforcement of any law committed to or which may hereafter be committed to the Secretary of Agriculture or the Department of Agriculture or any bureau or subdivision thereof for administration. Any such oath, affirmation, or affidavit administered or taken by or before such officer, agent, or employee, when certified under his hand and authenticated by the seal of the Department of Agriculture may be offered or used in any court of the United States and shall have like force and effect as if administered or taken before a clerk of such court without proof of the identity or authority of such officer, agent, or employee.

Sec. 2. That no officer, agent, or employee of the Department of Agriculture shall demand or accept any fee or compensation whatsoever for administering or taking any oath, affirmation, or affidavit under the authority conferred by this Act.

Sec. 3. That employees of the Department of Agriculture who, upon original appointment have subscribed to the oath of office required by section 1757 of the Revised Statutes shall not be required to renew the said oath because of any change of status so long as their services are continuous, unless, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, the public interests require such renewal.

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ACT TO AMEND SECTION 558 OF THE CODE OF LAW FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, APPROVED FEBRUARY 10, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 388.

That section 558 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia be amended so that it shall read as follows:

"Sec. 558. NOTARIES.--The President shall also have power to appoint such number of notaries public, residents of said District, or whose sole place of business or employment is located within said District, as, in his discretion, the business of the District may require: Provided,

That the appointment of any person as such notary public, or the acceptance of his commission as such, or the performance of the duties thereunder, shall not disqualify or prevent such person from representing clients before any of the departments of the United States Government in the District of Columbia or elsewhere: Provided, That such person so appointed as a notary public who appears to practice or represent clients before any such department is not otherwise engaged in Government employ, and shall be admitted by the heads of such departments to practice therein in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed for other persons or attorneys who are admitted to practice therein: And provided further, That no notary public shall be authorized to take acknowledgments, administer oaths, certify papers, or perform any official acts in connection with matters in which he is employed as counsel, attorney, or agent or in which he may be in any way interested before any of the departments aforesaid."

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ACT TO AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE THAT THE UNITED STATES SHALL AID THE STATES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL POST ROADS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," APPROVED JULY 11, 1916, AS AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 12, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 407.

That for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following additional sums, to be expended according to the provisions of such Act as amended:

The sum of $75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926;

The sum of $75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927.

Immediately upon the passage of this Act and thereafter not later than January 1, of each year, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to apportion among the several States, as provided in Section 21 of the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921, the $75,000,000 herein authorized to be apportioned for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, and on or before January 1 next preceding the commencement of each succeeding fiscal year he shall make like apportionment of the appropriation herein authorized, or which may hereafter be authorized, for each fiscal year: Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall act upon projects submitted to him under his apportionment of this authorization, and his approval of any such project within three years shall be deemed a contrac-

tual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of its proportional contribution thereto.

Sec. 2. For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for forest roads and trails, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following additional sums, to be available until expended in accordance with the provisions of said section 23:

The sum of $7,500,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926:
The sum of $7,500,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture may exchange deteriorated explosives or explosive components, obtained by transfer from the Secretary of War for distribution among the States and for use in the improvement of roads under his direct supervision, for explosives or explosive products in condition for immediate use. The Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized, by contract or otherwise, to reclaim by reworking, reconditioning, cartridging, or otherwise converting into usable form such deteriorated explosives or explosive components as can not be so exchanged, and to pay the cost thereof out of available administrative funds authorized by the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto. The Secretary of Agriculture, in his discretion, may transfer to any department or agency of the Federal Government such of the materials acquired from such exchanges, and also such of the explosives or explosive components as may be reworked, reconditioned, cartridged, or otherwise converted hereunder, as may be required by any such department or agency for use in its authorized activities: Provided, That the charges incident to the storage, handling, protection, exchange, reworking, reconditioning, cartridging, or conversion of such explosives or explosive components as may be certified by the Secretary of Agriculture to have been incurred against said administrative funds shall be reimbursed, said funds pro rata by the department or agency of the Federal Government, the State, or other agency receiving such explosives or explosive products.

Sec. 4. That section 11 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended and approved by the Acts of June 19, 1922, and January 22, 1923, is further amended by inserting after each place where the words "unappropriated public lands" occur the words "and nontaxable Indian lands, individual and tribal."

Sec. 5. That in any State where the existing constitution or laws will not permit the State to provide revenues for the construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of highways, the Secretary of Agriculture shall continue to approve projects for said State until three years after the passage of this Act, if he shall find that said State has complied with the provisions of this Act in so far as its existing constitution and laws will permit.

Sec. 6. All Acts or parts of Acts in any way inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed and this Act shall take effect on its passage.

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ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MILITARY AND NONMILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 12, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 413.

HORSES FOR CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, ENGINEERS, AND SO FORTH.

For the purchase of horses within limits as to age, sex, and size to be prescribed by the Secretary of War for remounts for officers entitled to public mounts, for the United States Military Academy, and for such organizations and members of the military service as may be required to be mounted, and for all expenses incident to such purchases (including $150,000 for encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the Army, in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, including the purchase of animals for breeding purposes and their maintenance), $500,000: * * * * * * * * * And provided further, That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, accept donations of animals for breeding and donations of money or other property to be used as prizes or awards at agricultural fairs, horse shows, and similar exhibitions, in order to encourage the breeding of riding horses suitable for Army purposes: * * * * (page 11)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

For purchase, manufacture, and test of chemical warfare gases or other toxic substances, * * * * * * * * * * * * $907,980, of which sum not more than $25,000 may be used in completing agricultural experiments in exterminating the cotton boll weevil. (pages 26 and 27)

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, BRIDGES, AND TRAILS, ALASKA.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Road Commissioners described in section 2 of An Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved January 27, 1905, as amended by the Act approved May 14, 1906, and to be expended conformably to the provisions of said Act as amended, $900,000, to be immediately available. Hereafter when an appropriation for this purpose for any fiscal year shall not have been made prior to the 1st day of March preceding the beginning of such fiscal year, the Secretary of War may authorize the Board of Road Commissioners to incur obligations for this purpose of not to exceed 75 per centum of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year then current, payment of these obligations to be made from the appropriation for the new fiscal year when it becomes available. (pages 42 and 43)

MUSCLE SHOALS.

For the continuation of the work on Dam Numbered 2 on the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, $3,040,390, to be immediately available,

and to apply on the contract authorization for this project carried in the War Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1924 and 1925. (page 43)

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ACT GRANTING TO CERTAIN CLAIMANTS THE PREFERENCE RIGHT TO PURCHASE UNAPPROPRIATED PUBLIC LANDS, APPROVED FEBRUARY 19, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 427.

That the Secretary of the Interior, in his judgment and discretion, is hereby authorized to sell, in the manner hereinafter provided, any of those lands situated in the State of Louisiana which were originally erroneously meandered and shown upon the official plats as water-covered areas, and which are not lawfully appropriated by a qualified settler or entryman claiming under the public lands laws.

That any citizen of the United States who, or whose ancestors in title in good faith under color of title or claiming as a riparian owner has, prior to this Act, placed valuable improvements upon or reduced to cultivation any of the lands subject to the operation of this Act, shall have a preferred right to file in the office of the register and receiver of the United States land office of the district in which the lands are situated, an application to purchase the lands thus improved by them at any time within ninety days from the date of the passage of this Act if the lands have been surveyed and plats filed in the United States land office; otherwise within ninety days from official notice to such claimant of the filing of such plats. Every such application must be accompanied with satisfactory proof that the applicant is entitled to such preference right and that the lands which he applies to purchase are not in the legal possession of an adverse claimant or in the actual possession of a person or persons who have improved the property and who have attempted to enter same in compliance with the laws and regulations of the United States land office.

That upon the filing of an application to purchase any lands subject to the operation of this Act, together with the required proof, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the lands described in said application to be appraised, said appraisal to be on the basis of the value of such lands at the date of appraisal, exclusive of any increased value resulting from the development or improvement thereof for agricultural purposes by the applicant or his predecessor in interest, but inclusive of the stumpage value of any timber cut or removed by the applicant or his predecessor in interest.

That an applicant who applies to purchase lands under the provisions of this Act, in order to be entitled to receive a patent, must within six months from receipt of notice of appraisal by the Secretary of the Interior pay to the receiver of the United States land office of the district in which the lands are situated, the appraised price of the lands, and thereupon a patent shall issue to said applicant for such lands as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine that such applicant is entitled to purchase under this Act. The proceeds derived by the Government from the sale of the lands hereunder shall be covered into the United States Treasury and applied as provided by law for the disposal of the proceeds from the sale of public lands.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to prescribe all necessary rules and regulations for administering the provisions of this Act and determining conflicting claims arising hereunder.

Sec. 2. That all purchases made and patents issued under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to and contain a reservation to the United States of all the coal, oil, gas, and other minerals in the lands so purchased and patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same.

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ACT FOR THE INCLUSION OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE PLUMAS NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 20, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 428.

That within the following-described areas any lands not in Government ownership which are found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for national forest purposes may be offered in exchange under the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922 (Public, 173, Forty-second United States Statutes at Large, page 465), upon notice as therein provided and upon acceptance of title shall become parts of the Plumas National Forest, the Eldorado National Forest, the Stanislaus National Forest, the Shasta National Forest, and the Tahoe National Forest, respectively, and any of such described areas in Government ownership, chiefly valuable for national forest purposes and not now parts of any national forest may be added to said national forests, as herein provided by proclamation of the President, subject to all valid claims and provisions of existing withdrawals: (1) To the Plumas National Forest, California: * * * * all Mount Diablo base and meridian, California.

(2) To the Eldorado National Forest, California: * * * * all in Mount Diablo base and meridian.

(3) To the Stanislaus National Forest, California: * * * * all in Mount Diablo base and meridian.

(4) To the Shasta National Forest, California: * * * * all Mount Diablo base and meridian, California.

(5) To the Tahoe National Forest, California and Nevada: * * * * all in Mount Diablo base and meridian.

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ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE SECURING OF LANDS IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS AND IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE REGIONS OF KENTUCKY FOR PERPETUAL PRESERVATION AS NATIONAL PARKS, APPROVED FEBRUARY 21, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 437.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to determine the boundaries and area of such portion of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia lying east of the South Fork of the Shenandoah River and between Front Royal on the north and Waynesboro on the south as may be recommended by him to be acquired and administered as a national park, to be known as the Shenandoah National Park, and such portion of the Smoky Mountains lying in Tennessee and North Carolina as may be recommended by him to be acquired and administered as a national park, to be known as

the Smoky Mountains National Park, and in the Mammoth Cave regions of Kentucky and also such other lands in the southern Appalachian Mountains as in his judgment should be acquired and administered as national parks, and to receive definite offers of donations of lands and moneys, and to secure such options as in his judgment may be considered reasonable and just for the purchase of lands within said boundaries, and to report to Congress thereon: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, appoint a commission of five members, composed of a representative of the Interior Department and four national park experts, said four members to serve without compensation.

Sec. 2. A sum sufficient to secure options and to pay the necessary expenses of the commission in carrying out the provisions of this Act, including the salary of one clerk to the commission at a rate not to exceed $2,000 per annum, necessary traveling expenses of the members of the commission, and $10 per diem in lieu of actual cost of subsistence, in all, not to exceed $20,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated.

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ACT TO ENABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY TO MAINTAIN PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS WITHIN THE ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST, APPROVED FEBRUARY 24, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 454.

That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, in his discretion, upon application by the board of supervisors of Los Angeles County, California, to designate and segregate, for recreation development, not to exceed 5,000 acres within the Angeles National Forest, California, which, in his opinion, are available for such purposes, and to issue to the said board of supervisors, for the benefit of said county, a free permit authorizing the improvement, maintenance, and use of such lands for free public camp grounds under conditions which will allow the fullest use of the lands for recreational purposes without interfering with the objects for which the national forest was established. Such permit or permits shall remain in full force and effect as long as the county complies with the conditions therein and maintains the areas so designated as free public camp grounds. Lands so designated and segregated under the provisions of this Act shall not be subject to the mining laws of the United States.

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ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE MORE COMPLETE ENDOWMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 24, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 458.

That for the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural experiment stations now established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1887, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, in addition to the amounts now received by such agricultural experiment stations, the sum of $20,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926; $30,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927; $40,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928; $50,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929; $60,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930; and $60,000 for each fiscal year thereafter, to be paid to each State and

Territory; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall include the additional sums above authorized to be appropriated in the annual estimates of the Department of Agriculture, or in a separate estimate, as he may deem best. The funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be applied only to paying the necessary expenses of conducting investigations or making experiments bearing directly on the production, manufacture, preparation, use, distribution, and marketing of agricultural products and including such scientific researches as have for their purpose the establishment and maintenance of a permanent and efficient agricultural industry, and such economic and sociological investigations as have for their purpose the development and improvement of the rural home and rural life, and for printing and disseminating the results of said researches.

Sec. 2. That the sums hereby authorized to be appropriated to the States and Territories for the further endowment and support of agricultural experiment stations shall be annually paid in equal quarterly payments on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October of each year by the Secretary of the Treasury upon a warrant of the Secretary of Agriculture out of the Treasury of the United States, to the treasurer or other officer duly appointed by the governing boards of such agricultural experiment stations to receive the same and such officers shall be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture on or before the 1st day of September of each year a detailed statement of the amount so received and of its disbursement on schedules prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The grants of money authorized by this Act are made subject to legislative assent of the several States and Territories to the purpose of said grants: Provided, That payment of such installments of the appropriation herein authorized to be made as shall become due to any State or Territory before the adjournment of the regular session of the legislature meeting next after the passage of this Act shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of any State or Territory for the further and more complete endowment, support, and maintenance of agricultural experiment stations as provided in this Act shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by said State or Territory to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to such State or Territory, and no portion of said moneys exceeding 10 per centum of each annual appropriation shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings or to the purchase or rental of land. It shall be the duty of each of the said stations annually, on or before the 1st day of February, to make to the governor of the State or Territory in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year next preceding, a copy of which report shall be sent to each of the said stations and the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. That on or before the 1st day of July in each year after the passage of this Act the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each State and Territory whether it is complying with the provisions of this Act and is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriations for agricultural experiment stations

under this Act and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectively, to receive. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall withhold from any State or Territory a certificate of its appropriation, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the close of the next Congress in order that the State or Territory may, if it shall so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby charged with the proper administration of this law.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to Congress on the receipts and expenditures and work of the agricultural experiment stations in all of the States and Territories, and also whether the appropriation of any State or Territory has been withheld; and if so, the reason therefor.

Sec. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, suspend, or repeal any and all of the provisions of this Act.

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ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN PATENTED LANDS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK FOR GOVERNMENT LANDS IN THE PARK, APPROVED FEBRUARY 24, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 461.

That the owner of the northeast quarter southeast quarter section 22; northwest quarter southwest quarter, east half southeast quarter section 23; and northeast quarter northeast quarter section 26, township 4 north, range 74 west, sixth principal meridian, Colorado, within the Rocky Mountain National Park, is hereby permitted and authorized to convey the fee-simple title thereto to the United States, and select in lieu thereof the south half southeast quarter, south half northeast quarter southeast quarter, south half southeast quarter southwest quarter, south half south half northwest quarter southeast quarter, south half north half southeast quarter southwest quarter, section 7, township 4 north, range 73 west, and the north half north half northwest quarter northeast quarter, north half north half northeast quarter northwest quarter, section 18, township 4 north, range 73 west of said meridian; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to accept such conveyance and thereafter cause a patent for the lands so selected to be issued to such owner, reserving to the United States, however, such rights of way as may be needed for the construction and maintenance of roads in the park: Provided, That the lands so conveyed shall become and be a part of said park and be subject to all laws and regulations relating to other lands therein.

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ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT IN CERTAIN CASES TO MODIFY VISÉ FEES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 25, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 464.

That notwithstanding existing law fixing the fees to be collected for visés of passports of aliens and for executing applications for such visés, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, to the extent consistent with the public interest, to reduce such fees or to abolish them altogether,

in the case of any class of aliens desiring to visit the United States who are not "immigrants" as defined in the Immigration Act of 1924, and who are citizens or subjects of countries which grant similar privileges to citizens of the United States of a similar class visiting such countries.

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ACT TO RESTORE HOMESTEAD RIGHTS IN CERTAIN CASES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 25, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 474.

That from and after the passage of this Act any person who has heretofore entered, under the homestead laws, and paid a price equivalent to or greater than $2.50 per acre, lands embraced in a ceded Indian reservation, shall, upon proof of such fact, if otherwise qualified, be entitled to the benefits of the homestead law as though such former entry had not been made: Provided, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any person who has failed to pay the full price for his former entry, or whose former entry was canceled for fraud.

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ACT GRANTING DESERT-LAND ENTRYMEN AN EXTENSION OF TIME FOR MAKING FINAL PROOF, APPROVED FEBRUARY 25, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 477.

That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, in addition to the extensions authorized by existing law, grant to any entryman under the desert-land laws of the United States a further extension of time of not to exceed three years within which to make final proof: Provided, That such entryman shall, by his corroborated affidavit, filed in the land office of the district where such land is located, show to the satisfaction of the Secretary that because of unavoidable delay in the construction of the irrigation works intended to convey water to the land embraced in his entry, he is, without fault on his part, unable to make proof of the reclamation and cultivation of said lands as required by law within the time limited therefor: And provided further, That the entryman, his heirs, or his duly qualified assignee, has in good faith complied with the requirements of law as to yearly expenditures and proof thereof, and shall show, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, that there is a reasonable prospect that if the extension is granted he will be able to make the final proof of reclamation, irrigation, and cultivation required by law.

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ACT TO REGULATE WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA THE SALE OF MILK, CREAM, AND ICE CREAM, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 27, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 496.

That from and after the passage of this Act none but pure, clean and wholesome milk, cream, or ice cream conforming to the definitions hereinafter specified shall be produced in or shipped into the District of Columbia or held or offered for sale therein, and then only as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That no person shall keep or maintain a dairy or dairy farm within the District of Columbia, or produce for sale any milk or cream therein, or bring or send into said District for sale any milk, cream, or

ice cream without a permit so to do from the health officer of said District, and then only in accordance with the terms of said permit. Said permit shall be for the calendar year only in which it is issued and shall be renewable annually on the 1st day of January of each calendar year thereafter. Application for said permit shall be in writing upon a form prescribed by said health officer and shall be accompanied by such detailed description of the dairy or dairy farm or other place where said milk, cream, or ice cream are produced, handled, stored, manufactured, sold, or offered for sale as the said health officer may require, and shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by an official of the health department of the District of Columbia, the United States Department of Agriculture, or some veterinarian authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture or the health department of the District of Columbia, detailed for the purpose, certifying that the cattle producing such milk or cream are physically sound, and in the case of milk or cream held, offered for sale, or sold as such shall in addition be accompanied by a certificate signed by one of the officials aforesaid certifying the cattle producing such milk or cream have reacted negatively to the tuberculin test as prescribed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, within one year previous to the filing of the application: Provided, That the words "person" or "persons" in this Act shall be taken and construed to include firms, associations, partnerships, and corporations, as well as individuals: Provided further, That the health officer may accept the certification of a State or municipal health officer: And provided further, That final action on each application shall, if practicable, be taken within thirty days after the receipt of such application at the health department.

Sec. 3. That the health officer is hereby authorized and empowered to suspend any permit issued under authority of this Act whenever in his opinion the public health is endangered by the impurity or unwholesomeness of the milk, cream, or ice cream supplied by any person, and such suspension shall remain in force until such time as the said health officer is satisfied the danger no longer continues: Provided, That whenever any permit is suspended the health officer shall furnish in writing to the holder of said permit his reasons for such suspension, and the dealer receiving such milk or cream shall also be promptly notified by the health officer of such suspension.

Sec. 4. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit interstate shipments of milk or cream into the District of Columbia for manufacturing into ice cream: Provided, That such milk or cream is produced or handled in accordance with the specifications of an authorized medical milk commission or a State board of health.

Sec. 5. That failure or refusal on the part of any person holding a permit under authority of this Act to permit the health officer of the District of Columbia, or his duly appointed representative, to inspect the dairy, dairy farm, cattle, and all appurtenances of such dairy, dairy farm, or other places where said milk, cream, or ice cream are produced, stored, manufactured, handled, offered for sale, or sold may be deemed sufficient to suspend or revoke such permit at the discretion of said health officer.

Sec. 6. That the health officer or his duly appointed representative be, and he is hereby, authorized to seize all milk, cream, or ice cream which may, in violation of the provisions of this Act, be brought into the District of Columbia. The owner of any such milk, cream, or ice cream shall be at once notified of such seizure; and if he shall fail within twenty-four hours to direct the removal of the same from the District of Columbia, the health officer may destroy or otherwise dispose of the said milk, cream, or ice cream.

Sec. 7. That the health officer of the District of Columbia, under the direction of and with the approval of the Commissioners of said District, is hereby authorized and empowered to make and enforce all such reasonable regulations, consistent with this Act, from time to time, as he may deem proper, to protect the milk, cream, and ice cream supply of the said District of Columbia: Provided, however, That such regulations shall be published once at least thirty days in some daily newspaper in the District of Columbia of general circulation before any penalty be exacted for violation thereof.

Sec. 8. That all milk wagons within the District of Columbia shall have the name of the owner, the number of the permit, and the location of the dairy from which said wagons haul milk or cream painted thereon plainly and legibly: Provided, That all trucks or wagons engaged in bringing milk, cream, or ice cream into the said District shall have the name and address of the owner painted plainly and legibly thereon.

Sec. 9. That all persons within the District of Columbia, having or offering for sale, or having in their possession with intent to sell milk, cream, or ice cream, shall at all times keep the name or names of the person or persons from whom the said milk, cream, or ice cream have been obtained posted in a conspicuous place wherever such milk, cream, or ice cream are kept or offered for sale: Provided, however, That general distributors of milk, cream, or ice cream shall only be required to keep a record of the name of all persons from whom said distributor is receiving milk, cream, or ice cream, which record shall at all time be open to inspection by the health officer or his duly authorized representative.

Sec. 10. That no person shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any "skimmed milk," or "reconstructed milk," or "reconstructed cream" unless every can, vessel, package, or container is plainly labeled conveying to the purchaser the exact nature of its contents.

Sec. 11. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, offer for sale, or have in their possession with intent to sell, within the District of Columbia, milk or cream taken from cows less than fifteen days before or seven days after parturition, nor shall any such milk or cream be used in the manufacture of ice cream.

Sec. 12. That any person or persons holding a permit issued under authority of this Act being afflicted, or any member of his family, hired help, or other person on said dairy farm being afflicted with a communicable disease, or if he has reason to suspect any such communicable disease, shall report the same to the health officer of the District of Columbia within twenty-four hours after becoming aware thereof. Willful violation of this section shall be deemed sufficient cause for revocation of said permit.

Sec. 13. That for the purpose and within the meaning of this Act "milk" shall be held to be the lacteal secretion obtained from the complete milking of cows.

"Cream" is that portion of the milk rich in fat which rises to the surface of the milk on standing or is separated from it by centrifugal force or otherwise, and shall contain not less than 20 per centum of butter fat and shall not be offered for sale or sold unless and until it has been pasteurized under regulations prescribed by the health officer, and shall be free from pathogenic organisms and from visible dirt.

The term "pasteurized" as used in the Act shall be held to mean the heating of milk or cream to a temperature of not less than one hundred and forty-two degrees Fahrenheit and maintained at such temperature for period of not less than thirty minutes, then immediately cooled to a temperature of not more than forty-five degrees Fahrenheit and maintained at not more than that temperature.

"Raw milk" is milk produced from healthy cows as determined by physical examination and by a tuberculin test made within one year previous to the time of filing of the application; said physical examination and tuberculin test shall be made by an official of the health department of the District of Columbia, the United States Department of Agriculture, or some veterinarian authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture or the health department of the District of Columbia, to make such examination and tuberculin test; and said tuberculin test shall be repeated at least one time during each succeeding calendar year; and when reactors are found in any dairy herd licensed under this Act, the tuberculin test shall be repeated semi-annually thereafter until such time as tuberculosis is eradicated from the herd: Provided, That no cow or bull shall be added to any dairy herd licensed under this Act until such cow or bull has first been physically examined and tuberculin tested as hereinbefore provided. The farm on which the milk is produced shall rate not less than 80 per centum, the dairy from which such milk is sold or distributed not less than 90 per centum, and the cows producing the milk not less than 95 per centum on the rating cards in use at the time by the health department of the District of Columbia, and said milk shall not at any time contain less than 3.5 per centum of butter fat nor less than 11.5 per centum of total solids; nor shall it contain when delivered to the consumer more than twenty thousand bacteria per cubic centimeter total count, and no colon bacilli or other pathogenic organism shall be present in one-fiftieth cubic centimeter, and the milk shall be free from all visible dirt.

"Pasteurized milk" is milk produced from healthy cows, as determined by the physical examination and tuberculin test as hereinbefore provided for "raw" milk. Said milk shall be pasteurized under regulations prescribed by the health officer. The milk immediately after being pasteurized shall be cooled to a temperature of not more than forty-five degrees Fahrenheit and maintained to at least such temperature. The farm on which the milk is produced must rate not less than 70 per centum, the dairy from which said milk is sold or distributed not less than 85 per centum, and the cows producing the milk not less than 90 per centum on the rating cards now in use by the health department of the District of Columbia. It shall not contain less than 3.5 per centum of butterfat or 11.5 per centum total solids; nor shall it contain when delivered to the consumer more than forty thousand bacteria, total count, per cubic centimeter, and be free from colon bacilli and other pathogenic organisms and all visible dirt. No such milk shall be pasteurized more than one time.

"Certified milk" is milk produced and handled in accordance with specifications of an authorized medical milk commission and must be labeled according to the specifications of the commission which certifies to the quality of the product. A copy of the necessary articles of certification must be filed in the health department of the District of Columbia

and be approved by the health officer of said District.

"Reconstructed milk" or "cream" means milk or cream which has been concentrated or dried in any manner and subsequently restored to a liquid state.

"Skimmed milk" is that part of milk from which the fat has been partly or entirely removed and shall contain not less than 9 per centum of milk solids, inclusive of fat.

"Ice cream" means the frozen product or mixture made from pasteurized cream, milk, or product of milk sweetened with sugar, to which has been added pure, wholesome food gelatin, vegetable gum, or other thickener, with or without wholesome flavoring extract, fruits, nuts, cocoa, chocolate, eggs, cake, candy, or confections, and which contains not less than 8 per centum, by weight, of milk (butter) fat.

Sec. 14. That no person in the District of Columbia shall handle, sell, offer for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any milk, cream, or ice cream which does not comply with the definitions hereinbefore specified, and all bottles, cans, vessels, or other containers in which said milk or cream is sold or offered for sale shall have plainly and legibly printed thereon the grade of the milk or cream which is contained therein.

Sec. 15. That the pasteurization of all milk or cream required under this Act to be pasteurized shall be done under regulations to be prescribed by the health officer of the District of Columbia and open to the supervision of said health officer.

Sec. 16. That any person who shall molest, hinder, or in any manner prevent said health officer or his duly appointed agent from performing any duty imposed upon him or them by the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of said Act and be liable to the penalty prescribed therefor.

Sec. 17. That every person, or persons, receiving a permit to ship milk or cream into the District of Columbia from any creamery, or receiving station, aforesaid, shall keep posted at all times in such creamery, or receiving station, the names of all persons licensed under this Act, who are delivering milk or cream at any such creamery, or receiving station, and shall keep a record of all milk and cream received, and furnish from time to time a sworn statement giving such information relative thereto as the said health officer may require. The health officer of the District of Columbia shall have power by regulation to include other places than creameries, or receiving stations, under the provisions of this section, from time to time, as may be necessary in his judgment.

Sec. 18. That no person in the District of Columbia licensed under this Act shall receive any milk or cream from any source until he shall have first ascertained from the health department that the person from whom such milk is obtained holds a license from the health officer of said District to send milk or cream into the District of Columbia.

Sec. 19. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this Act, or of any of the regulations promulgated hereunder, shall, on conviction, be punished for the first offense by a fine of not more than $10; for the second offense by a fine of not more than $50, and for any subsequent offenses within one year, a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for not more than thirty days, or by both

such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and in addition any license issued under authority of this Act may be revoked. Prosecutions hereunder shall be in the police court by the District of Columbia.

Sec. 20. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the foregoing be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

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ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED STATES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 27, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 498.

That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to complete, within a period of twenty years from the date of the passage of this Act, a general utility topographical survey of the territory of the United States, including adequate horizontal and vertical control, and the securing of such topographic and hydrographic data as may be required for this purpose, and the preparation and publication of the resulting maps and data: Provided, That in carrying out the provisions of this Act the President is authorized to utilize the services and facilities or such agency or agencies of the Government as now exist, or may hereafter be created, and to allot to them (in addition to and not in substitution for other funds available to such agencies under other appropriations or from other sources) funds from the appropriation herein authorized, or from such appropriation or appropriations as may hereafter be made for the purpose of this Act.

Sec. 2. That the agencies which may be engaged in carrying out the provisions of this Act are authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with and to receive funds made available by any State or civic subdivision for the purpose of expediting the completion of the mapping within its borders.

Sec. 3. The sum of $950,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available until the 30th day of June, 1926, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, both in the District of Columbia and elsewhere as the President may deem essential and proper.

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ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE AND FOR THE JUDICIARY, AND FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 27, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 502.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ANNUAL TABLES OF CONSTANTS, AND SO FORTH.

To the International Commission on Annual Tables of Constants and Numerical Data, Chemical, Physical, and Technological, as established by the Seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry in London and as continued by the eighth congress in New York, as a contribution by the United States toward the publication of annual tables of constants, chemical, physical, and technological, $500. (page 8)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AT ROME, ITALY.

For the payment of the quota of the United States, including the Territory of Hawaii, and the Dependencies of the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for the support of the International Institute of Agriculture for the calendar year 1926, $9,600;

For the payment of the additional quota of the United States, including the Territory of Hawaii, and the dependencies of the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for the support of the International Institute of Agriculture, in accordance with the resolutions of the general meetings of the institute held in November, 1920, and May, 1924, said amount to be paid in United States currency on the basis of the fixed rate of exchange at par, for the calendar year 1926, $34,740;

For salary of the one member of the permanent committee of the International Institute of Agriculture for the calendar year 1926, $5,000;

For the cost of translating into and printing in the English language the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, $5,000;

Total, $54,340. (pages 8 and 9)

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

To pay the annual share of the United States, as an adhering member of the International Research Council and of the Associated Unions organized at Brussels, July 18-28, 1919, as follows: International Research Council, $160; International Astronomical Union, $960; International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, $360; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, $1,664; International Union of Mathematics, $80; International Union of Scientific Radiotelegraphy, $128; in all, $3,352, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State. (page 10)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE AT THE HAGUE.

For the annual contribution of the United States to the International Statistical Bureau at the Hague for the year 1926, as authorized by public resolution approved April 28, 1924, $2,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State. (page 12)

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION.

For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission, established under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded March 2, 1923, including salaries of two members and other employees of the commission, traveling and subsistence expenses (notwithstanding the provisions of existing law), purchasing of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments, contingent expenses, rent in the District of Columbia, and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the President may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, $15,000. (Page 12)

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

For all expenses necessary for the operation of the section of customs statistics, transferred to the Department of Commerce from the Treasury Department by the Act approved January 5, 1923, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rent of or purchase of tabulating, punching, sorting, and other mechanical labor-saving machinery or devices, including adding, typewriting, billing, computing, mimeographing, multigraphing, photostat, and other duplicating machines and devices, including their exchange and repair; telegraph and telephone serivce; subsistence and traveling expenses of officers and employees while traveling on official business; freight, express, drayage; tabulating cards, stationery and miscellaneous office supplies; furniture and equipment; ice, water, heat, light, and power; street-car fare; and all other necessary and incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, $339,980. (page 26)

LISTS OF FOREIGN BUYERS.

For all necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, lists of foreign buyers, books of reference, periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, rent outside of the District of Columbia, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, to enable the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to collect and compile lists of foreign buyers, $12,000, of which amount not to exceed $11,020 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia. (page 26)

COLLECTING STATISTICS.

For securing information for census reports, provided for by law, semimonthly reports of cotton production, periodical reports of stocks of baled cotton in the United States and of the domestic and foreign consumption of cotton; quarterly reports of tobacco; per diem compensation of special agents and expenses of same and of detailed employees, whether employed in Washington, District of Columbia, or elsewhere; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; temporary rental of quarters outside of the District of Columbia; for supervising special agents, and employment of them of such temporary service as may be necessary in collecting the statistics required by law, including $15,000 for collecting tobacco statistics authorized by law in addition to any other fund available therefor: Provided, That the compensation of not to exceed ten special agents provided for in this paragraph may be fixed at a rate not to exceed $8 per day, $960,000, of which amount not to exceed $324,160 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, including temporary personnel. (page 27)

TESTING MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS.

For testing miscellaneous materials, such as varnish materials, soap materials, inks, and chemicals, including supplies for the Government departments and independent establishments, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, as authorized by law, $44,090 of which amount not to exceed $42,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia. (page 30)

COLOR STANDARDIZATION.

To develop color standards and methods of manufacture and of color measurement, with special reference to their industrial use in standardization and specification of colorants such as dyestuffs, inks, and pigments, and other products, paint, paper, and textiles, in which color is a pertinent property, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, $9,000, of which amount not to exceed $8,120 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia. (page 30)

INVESTIGATION OF TEXTILES.

To investigate textiles, paper, leather, and rubber in order to develop standards of quality and methods of measurement, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field $26,560, of which amount not to exceed $23,140 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia. (page 31)

SUGAR STANDARDIZATION.

For the standardization and design of sugar-testing apparatus; for development of technical specifications for the various grades of sugars, with particular reference to urgent problems made pressing by conditions following the war, especially involving the standardization and manufacture of sugars; for the study of the technical problems incidental to the collection of the revenue on sugar and to determine the fundamental scientific constants of sugars and other substances; for the standardization and production of rare and unusual types of sugars required for the medical service of the Government departments; and for other technical and scientific purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, $38,160, of which amount not to exceed $32,220 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia. (page 31)

STANDARDIZATION OF EQUIPMENT.

To enable the Bureau of Standards to cooperate with Government departments, engineers, and manufacturers in the establishment of standards, method of testing, and inspection of instruments, equipment, tools, and electrical and mechanical devices used in the industries and by the Government, including the practical specification for quality and performance of such devices, and the formulation of methods of inspection, laboratory, and service tests, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, $110,000, of which amount not to exceed $89,020 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia. (page 32)

TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

During the fiscal year 1926, the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the Bureau of Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that bureau, and which the Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, transfer to the Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the Bureau of Standards for the performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made. (page 33)

EXTRA COMPENSATION TO EMPLOYEES OF THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE AND THE WEATHER BUREAU WHILE OBSERVING TIDES OR CURRENTS.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including * * * extra compensation at not to exceed $1 per day for each station to employees of the Lighthouse Service and the Weather Bureau while observing tides or currents, services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at not to exceed $1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, commutation to officers of the field force while on field duty, at a rate not exceeding $3 per day each, to be expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce. (Page 34 and 35.)

INQUIRY RESPECTING FOOD FISHES BY BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

For inquiry into the causes of the decrease of food fishes in the waters of the United States, and for investigation and experiments in respect to the aquatic animals, plants and waters, in the interests of fish, culture and the fishery industries, including maintenance, repair, improvement, equipment, and operations of biological stations, expenses of travel and preparation of reports, $43,500. (page 37)

FISHERY INDUSTRIES.

For collection and compilation of statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations, and the methods of preservation and utilization of fishery products, including compensation of temporary employees, travel and preparation of reports, including temporary employees in the District of Columbia not to exceed $1,800, and all other necessary expenses in connection therewith, $25,500. (pages 37 and 38)

MISSISSIPPI WILD LIFE AND FISH REFUGE.

For construction of buildings and ponds, for equipment, maintenance, operation, repair, and improvements, including expenditures for personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere as may be necessary, as authorized in the Act approved June 7, 1924, $25,000. (page 38)

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ACT TO COMPENSATE THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA FOR TIMBER AND INTEREST IN CONNECTION WITH THE SETTLEMENT FOR THE MINNESOTA NATIONAL FOREST, APPROVED FEBRUARY 28, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 503.

That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $422,939.01, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per centum per annum from February 1, 1923, to the date of settlement, said amount to be credited to the general fund of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, arising under the provisions of section 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889.

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ACT RECLASSIFYING THE SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE POSTAL SERVICE, READJUSTING THEIR SALARIES AND COMPENSATION ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS, INCREASING POSTAL RATES TO PROVIDE FOR SUCH READJUSTMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 28, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 506.

TITLE I.--RECLASSIFICATION OF SALARIES OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

Section 1. That on and after January 1, 1925, postmasters and employees of the Postal Service shall be reclassified and their salaries and compensation readjusted, except as otherwise provided as follows:

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TITLE II.--POSTAL RATES.

FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

PRIVATE MAILING CARDS.

Sec. 201. The rate of postage on private mailing cards described in the Act entitled "An Act to amend the postal laws relating to use of postal cards," approved May 19, 1898, shall be 2 cents each. (page 15)

SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Sec. 202. (a) In the case of publications entered as second-class matter (including sample copies to the extent of 10 per centum of the weight of copies mailed to subscribers during the calendar year) when sent by the publisher thereof from the post office of publication or other post office, or when sent by news agents to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents for the purpose of sale--

(1) The rate of postage on that portion of any such publication devoted to matter other than advertisements shall be 1 1/2 cents per pound, or fraction thereof;

(2) On that portion of any such publication devoted to advertisements the rates per pound or fraction thereof for delivery within the eight postal zones established for fourth-class matter shall be as follows:

For the first and second zones, 2 cents, and third zone, 3 cents.

For the fourth, fifth, and sixth zones, 6 cents.

For the seventh and eighth zones, and between the Philippine Islands and any portion of the United States, including the District of Columbia and the several Territories and possessions, 9 cents;

(3) The rate of postage on newspapers or periodicals maintained by and in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic,

agricultural, labor, or fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, shall be 1 1/2 cents per pound or fraction thereof, and the publisher of any such newspaper or periodical, before being entitled to such rate, shall furnish to the Postmaster General, at such times and under such conditions as the Postmaster General may prescribe, satisfactory evidence that none of the net income of such organization or association inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

(b) Where the space devoted to advertisements does not exceed five per centum of the total space, the rate of postage shall be the same as if the whole of such publication was devoted to matter other than advertisements.

(c) The rate of postage on daily newspapers and on the periodicals and newspapers provided for in this section when deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by its carriers, shall be the same as now provided by law, and nothing in this Act shall affect existing law as to free circulation and existing rates on second-class mail matter within the county of publication. The Postmaster General may hereafter require publishers to separate or make up to zones, in such a manner as he may direct, all mail matter of the second class when offered for mailing.

(d) With the first mailing of each issue of each such publication, the publisher shall file with the postmaster a copy of such issue, together with a statement containing such information as the Postmaster General may prescribe for determining the postage chargeable thereon.

Sec. 203. The rate of postage on publications entered as second-class matter, when sent by others than the publisher or news agent, shall be 2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, for weights not exceeding eight ounces, and for weights of such matter exceeding eight ounces the rates of postage prescribed for fourth-class matter shall be applicable thereto.

Sec. 204. Where the total weight of any one edition or issue of any such publication mailed to any one zone does not exceed one pound, the rate of postage shall be 1 cent.

Sec. 205. The zone rates provided in section 202 of this title shall relate to the entire bulk mailed to any one zone and not to individually addressed packages. (pages 15 and 16)

THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

Sec. 206. (a) Mail matter of the third class shall include books, circulars, and other matter wholly in print (except newspapers and other periodicals entered as second-class matter), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying same, merchandise (including farm and factory products), and all other mailable matter not included in the first or second class, or in the fourth class as defined in section 207.

(b) The rate of postage thereon shall be 1 1/2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, up to and including eight ounces in weight, except that the rate of postage on books, catalogues, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, not exceeding eight ounces in weight, shall be 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

(c) The written additions permissible under existing law on mail matter of either the third or fourth class shall be permissible on either of these classes as herein defined without discrimination on account of classification. (pages 16 and 17)

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER.

Sec. 207. (a) Mail matter of the fourth class shall weigh in excess of eight ounces, and shall include books, circulars, and other matter wholly in print (except newspapers and other periodicals entered as second-class matter), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying same, merchandise (including farm and factory products), and all other mailable matter not included in the first or second class, or in the third class as defined in section 206.

(b) That on fourth-class matter the rate of postage shall be by the pound as established by, and in conformity with, the Act of August 24, 1912, and in addition thereto there shall be a service charge of 2 cents for each parcel, except upon parcels or packages collected on rural delivery routes, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed thereto, or as otherwise prescribed by the regulations of the Postmaster General.

Whenever, in addition to the postage as hereinbefore provided, there shall be affixed to any parcel of mail matter of the fourth-class postage of the value of 25 cents with the words "Special handling" written or printed upon the wrapper, such parcel shall receive the same expeditious handling, transportation, and delivery accorded to mail matter of the first class.

The classification of articles mailable, as well as the weight limit, the rates of postage, zone or zones and other conditions of mailability under this section if the Postmaster General shall find on experience that they or any of them are such as to prevent the shipment of articles desirable, or to permanently render the cost of the service greater than the receipts of the revenue therefrom, he is hereby directed, subject to the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission after investigation, to reform from time to time such classifications, weight limit, rates, zone or zones or conditions, or either, in order to promote the service to the public or to insure the receipt of revenue from such service adequate to pay the cost thereof.

(c) That during the twelve months next succeeding the approval of this Act, the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to conduct experiments in the operation of not more than fifty rural routes, in localities to be selected by him; said experiments shall be designed primarily to develop and to encourage the transportation of food products directly from producers to consumers or vendors, and, if the Postmaster General shall deem it necessary or advisable during the progress of said experiments, he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, on such number or all of said routes as he may desire, to reduce to such an extent as he may deem advisable the rate of postage on food products mailed directly on such routes for delivery at the post offices from which such routes start, and to allow the rural carriers thereon a commission on the postage so received at such rate as the Postmaster General may prescribe, which commission shall be in addition to the carriers' regular salaries. The amounts due the carriers for commissions shall be determined under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster General directly from the postal revenues: Provided, That the amount so paid shall in no case exceed the actual amount of revenue derived from this experimental service.

A report on the progress of this experiment shall be made to Congress at the next regular session. (pages 17 and 18)

MONEY ORDERS.

Sec. 208. Section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to modify the postal money-order system, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1883, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. A money order shall not be issued for more than $100, and the fees for domestic orders shall be as follows--

"For orders not exceeding $2.50, 5 cents.
"For orders exceeding $2.50 and not exceeding $5, 7 cents.
"For orders exceeding $5 and not exceeding $10, 10 cents.
"For orders exceeding $10 and not exceeding $20, 12 cents.
"For orders exceeding $20 and not exceeding $40, 15 cents.
"For orders exceeding $40 and not exceeding $60, 18 cents.
"For orders exceeding $60 and not exceeding $80, 20 cents.
"For orders exceeding $80 and not exceeding $100, 22 cents. (page 18)

REGISTERED MAIL.

Sec. 209. (a) The first sentence of section 3927 of the Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3927. Mail matter shall be registered only on the application of the party posting the same, and the fees therefor shall not be less than 15 nor more than 20 cents in addition to the regular postage, to be, in all cases, prepaid; and all such fees shall be accounted for in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct."

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of such section as amended, the Postmaster General may fix the fee for registered mail matter at any amount less than 20 cents.

Sec. 210. Section 3928 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3928. Whenever the sender shall so request, and upon payment of a fee of 3 cents, a receipt shall be taken on the delivery of any registered mail matter, showing to whom and when the same was delivered, which receipt shall be returned to the sender, and be received in the courts as prima facie evidence of such delivery." (page 18)

INSURANCE AND COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY SERVICES.

Sec. 211. (a) The fee for insurance shall be 5 cents for indemnification not to exceed $5; 8 cents for indemnification not to exceed $25; 10 cents for indemnification not to exceed $50; and 25 cents for indemnification not to exceed $100. Whenever the sender of an insured article of mail matter shall so request, and upon payment of a fee of 3 cents, a receipt shall be taken on the delivery of such insured mail matter, showing to whom and when the same was delivered, which receipt shall be returned to the sender, and be received in the courts as prima facie evidence of such delivery.

(b) The fee for collect-on-delivery service shall be 12 cents for collections not to exceed $10; 15 cents for collections not to exceed $50; and 25 cents for collections not to exceed $100.

(c) The provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the insurance and collect-on-delivery service to third-class mail, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1924, and of section 8 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes" approved August 24, 1912, with respect to the insurance and collect-on-delivery services, are hereby continued in force. (page 19)

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

Sec. 212. (a) To procure the immediate delivery of mail matter weighing more than 2 pounds and not more than 10 pounds, stamps of the value of 15 cents shall be affixed (in addition to the regular postage), and for the special delivery thereof 11 cents may be paid to the messenger or other person making such delivery.

(b) To procure the immediate delivery of mail matter weighing more than 10 pounds, stamps of the value of 20 cents shall be affixed (in addition to the regular postage), and for the special delivery thereof 15 cents may be paid to the messenger or other person making such delivery.

(c) For the purposes of this section the Postmaster General is authorized to provide and issue special-delivery stamps of the denominations of 15 and 20 cents.

Sec. 213. The Act entitled "An Act making certain changes in the postal laws," approved March 2, 1907, is amended to read as follows:

"That when, in addition to the stamps required to transmit any letter or package of mail matter through the mails, there shall be attached to the envelope or covering ordinary postage stamps of any denomination equivalent to the value fixed by law to procure the immediate delivery of any mail matter, with the words 'special-delivery' or their equivalent written or printed on the envelope or covering, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, said letter or package shall be handled, transmitted, and delivered in all respects as though it bore a regulation special-delivery stamp."

Sec. 214. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized to continue the work of ascertaining the revenues derived from and the cost of carrying and handling the several classes of mail matter and of performing the special services, and to state the results annually as far as practicable and pay the cost thereof out of the appropriation for inland transportation by railroad routes. (pages 19 and 20)

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TITLE III.--FEDERAL CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT, 1925.

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Sec. 312. Section 118 of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 118. It is unlawful for any Senator or Representative in, or Delagate or Resident Commissioner to, Congress, or any candidate for, or individual elected as, Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, or any officer or employee of the United States, or any person receiving any salary or compensation for services from money derived from the Treasury of the United States, to directly or indirectly solicit, receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any other such officer, employee, or person."

* *

Sec. 314. (a) Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions of this title, except those for which a specific penalty is imposed by sections 312 and 313, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(b) Any person who willfully violates any of the foregoing provisions of this title, except those for which a specific penalty is imposed by sections 312 and 313, shall be fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years. (page 24)

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ACT TO CONSOLIDATE CERTAIN LANDS WITHIN THE SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST, APPROVED FEBRUARY 28, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 507.

That the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922, "An Act to consolidate national forest lands," be, and the same are hereby, extended to the following-described lands to the same extent that such provisions would apply were said lands within the exterior boundaries of a national forest:

* *

Sec. 2. That all public lands within the foregoing areas are hereby added to and made parts of the Snoqualmie National Forest subject to all valid adverse rights established prior to the passage of this Act.

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ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ADDITION OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST, APPROVED FEBRUARY 28, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 510.

That any of the following-described lands which are found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for national-forest purposes may be offered in exchange under the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922 (Public 173), and upon acceptance of title shall become parts of the Mount Hood National Forest:

* *

Sec. 2. All public lands within the areas described in Section 1 hereof are hereby added to the Mount Hood National Forest and shall hereafter become subject to all laws and regulations applicable to National Forests. But the addition of said lands shall not affect any entry or vested right under the public land laws initiated prior to the passage of this Act.

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ACT TO ADD CERTAIN LANDS TO THE SANTIAM NATIONAL FOREST, APPROVED FEBRUARY 28, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 511.

That the following-described land, * * * * be, and they are hereby, withdrawn from all disposition and made a part of the Santiam National Forest.

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ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE NATIONAL FOREST LANDS", APPROVED FEBRUARY 28, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 513.

That the Act of March 20, 1922 (Forty-second Statutes at Large, page 465), entitled "An Act to consolidate national forest lands," be, and the same is hereby amended by adding the following section thereto:

Sec. 2. Either party to an exchange may make reservations of timber, minerals, or easements, the values of which shall be duly considered in determining the values of the exchanged lands. Where reservations are made in lands conveyed to the United States the right to enjoy them shall be subject to such reasonable conditions respecting ingress and egress and the use of the surface of the land as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture; where mineral reservations are made in lands conveyed by the United States it shall be so stipulated in the patents, and that any person who acquires the right to mine and remove the reserved deposits may enter and occupy so much of the surface as may be required for all pur-

poses incident to the mining and removal of the minerals therefrom, and may mine and remove such minerals upon payment to the owner of the surface for damages caused to the land and improvements thereon: Provided, That all property, rights, easements, and benefits authorized by this section to be retained by or reserved to owners of lands conveyed to the United States shall be subject to the tax laws of the States where such lands are located.

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ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CREATION OF GAME REFUGES ON THE OZARK NATIONAL FOREST IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, APPROVED FEBRUARY 28, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 514.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to designate such national forest lands within the Ozark National Forest, within the State of Arkansas, as should, in his discretion, be set aside for the protection of game animals, birds, or fish; and whoever shall hunt, catch, trap, willfully disturb, or kill any kind of game animal, game or nongame, bird, or fish, or take the eggs of any such bird on any lands so set aside, or in or on the waters thereof, except under such general rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time prescribe, shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both: Provided, That no lands within the present limits of the fourth congressional district shall be included in such designation.

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ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE TRANSFER OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU SITE AND BUILDINGS AT EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN, TO THE STATE OF MICHIGAN IN EXCHANGE FOR ANOTHER WEATHER BUREAU SITE ON THE GROUNDS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS, APPROVED MARCH 2, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 527.

That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer and convey to the State of Michigan all the right and title of the United States in and to all that piece and parcel of land situate in the City of East Lansing, county of Ingham, State of Michigan, now occupied and used by the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the south boundary of the Lansing and Howell plank road forty feet westerly from the intersection of south line of said road with the township line between town 4 north, range 1 west, and town 4 north, range 2 west; thence north, seventy degrees three minutes west, one hundred and thirty-eight feet; then south, seven degrees twenty-one minutes east, two hundred and twenty and sixty-eight one-hundredths feet; thence south, sixty-five degrees forty-three minutes east, seventy-seven and sixty-eight one-hundredths feet; thence north, eight degrees thirty-three minutes east, two hundred and six feet to the point of beginning; the tract of land so described containing forty-nine one-hundredths of an acre, more or less; including all the buildings and improvements thereon and all rights, easements, and appurtenances thereunto appertaining, and to execute and deliver in the name of the United States and in its behalf any and all conveyances or other instruments necessary to effectuate such transfer, upon the conditions (a) that the State of Michigan shall, in consideration thereof, transfer and

convey to the United States a good title in fee simple to a parcel of ground located on the lands of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture at East Lansing, Michigan, approximately equal in area to that hereinbefore described, which shall be acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture as a site suitable for the erection and maintenance thereon of buildings and other structures for Weather Bureau purposes, and (b) that said State of Michigan shall, in addition, pay to the United States the sum of $25,000. After deducting from said amount the necessary expenses of making such transfers the balance thereof shall be deposited by the Secretary of Agriculture in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

The Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized to erect on the site so acquired a building for the use of the Weather Bureau and to pay for all necessary labor, materials, and expenses, plans and specifications to be prepared by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the work to be done under the supervision of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, at a cost not to exceed $38,000, from funds to be appropriated.

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ACT TO AMEND THE PRINTING ACT APPROVED JANUARY 12, 1895, BY DISCONTINUING THE PRINTING OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 539.

That section 3 of the Act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, approved January 12, 1895, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

PURCHASE OF PAPER.

"Sec. 3. The Joint Committee on Printing shall fix upon standards of paper for the different descriptions of public printing and binding, and the Public Printer shall, under their direction, advertise in one newspaper or trade journal, published in each of six cities, for sealed proposals to furnish the Government with paper, as specified in the schedule to be furnished applicants by the Public Printer, setting forth in detail the quality and quantities required for the public printing. And the Public Printer shall furnish samples of the standard of papers fixed upon to applicants therefor who shall desire to bid."

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

Sec. 2. (a) That the Director of the Census shall cause to be compiled, edited, indexed and published, on or before the first Monday in October of each year an Official Register of the United States which shall contain a full and complete list of all persons occupying administrative and supervisory positions in each executive and judicial department of the Government, including the District of Columbia, in connection with which salaries are paid from the Treasury of the United States. The Register shall show the name; official title; salary, compensation and emoluments; legal residence and place of employment for each person listed therein; Provided however, That the Official Register shall not contain the name of any postmaster, assistant postmaster or officer of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

(b) To enable the Director of the Census to compile and publish the Official Register of the United States, the Executive Office, the judiciary, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the head of each executive department, independent office, establishment and commission of the Government shall, as of the 1st day of July of each year, supply to the Director of the Census the data required by this section, upon forms approved and furnished by him, in due time to permit the publication of the Official Register as herein provided; and no extra compensation shall be allowed to any officer, clerk, or employee of the Bureau of the Census for compiling the Official Register.

(c) Of the Official Register there shall be printed and bound a sufficient number of copies for the following distribution to be made by the Superintendent of Documents: To the President of the United States, four copies, one copy of which shall be for the library of the Executive Office; to the Vice President of the United States, 2 copies; to each Senator, Representative, Delegate and Resident Commissioner in Congress, three copies; to the Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and to the Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, and the Doorkeeper of the House, one copy each; to the library of the Senate and the House, each, not to exceed fifteen copies; to the Library of Congress, twenty-five copies, and to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 10 copies. The usual number of the Official Register shall not be printed.

(d) That Section 510 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all acts or parts of acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

* *

DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS.

Sec. 4. That so much of section 89 of the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895, and all acts or parts of acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, as limits the number of reports and documents that may be printed for official use to 1,000 copies, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

ABRIDGMENT OF MESSAGES AND DOCUMENTS.

Sec. 5. That so much of section 73 of the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895, and all acts or parts of acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, as provides for the preparation and printing of abridgment of messages and documents annually, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

DISTRIBUTION OF CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS.

Sec. 6. That hereafter, in the printing of House and Senate numbered documents and reports, there shall be distributed, unbound, to the House Document Room not to exceed 500 copies.

PUBLICATIONS FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Sec. 7. That hereafter there shall be printed and delivered to the Library of Congress for its own use and for international exchange 125 copies in lieu of the number now provided by law.

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ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION IN CALIFORNIA AND THE SURROUNDING STATES, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 542.

That in order to determine and demonstrate the best methods for the conservative management of forest and forest lands and the protection of timber and other forest products, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed (1) to establish and maintain, in cooperation with the State of California and with the surrounding States, a forest experiment station at such place or places as he may determine to be most suitable, and (2) to conduct, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government, the States, universities, colleges, county, and municipal agencies, business organizations, and individuals, such silvicultural, dendrological, forest fire, economic, and other experiments and investigations as may be necessary.

Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the purpose of this Act, including the erection of buildings and payment of other necessary expenses, such sum to be immediately available and to remain available for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926.

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ACT FOR THE EXCHANGE OF LANDS IN THE CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 558.

That lands of the United States within the Custer National Forest, Montana, which have been withdrawn or classified as coal lands or are valuable for coal, may be exchanged under the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922 (Forty-second Statutes at Large, page 465), with a reservation to the United States of the coal in such lands and of the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same.

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ACT TO AMEND SECTION 2 OF THE ACT OF JUNE 7, 1924 (PUBLIC, 270), ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREST LANDS, FOR THE REFORESTATION OF DENUDED AREAS, FOR THE EXTENSION OF NATIONAL FORESTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," IN ORDER TO PROMOTE THE CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION OF TIMBER ON LANDS CHIEFLY SUITABLE THEREFOR, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 565.

That the third sentence of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes," in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor, approved June 7, 1924 (Public, 270), is amended by adding after the words "forest producing lands" the following: "or watersheds from which water is secured for domestic use or irrigation," so that section 2 as amended will read as follows:

"Sec. 2. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall find that the system and practice of forest fire prevention and suppression provided by any State substantially promotes the objects described in the foregoing section, he is hereby authorized and directed, under such conditions as he may determine to be fair and equitable in each State, to cooperate with appropriate officials of each State, and through them with private and other agencies

therein, in the protection of timbered and forest-producing lands from fire. In no case other than for preliminary investigations shall the amount expended by the Federal Government in any State during any fiscal year, under this section, exceed the amount expended by the State for the same purpose during the same fiscal year, including the expenditures of forest owners or operators which are required by State law or which are made in pursuance of the forest protection system of the State under State supervision and for which in all cases the State renders satisfactory accounting. In the cooperation extended to the several States due consideration shall be given to the protection of watersheds of navigable streams, but such cooperation may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be extended to any timbered or forest producing lands, or watersheds from which water is secured for domestic use or irrigation, within the cooperating States."

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ACT TO FACILITATE AND SIMPLIFY THE WORK OF THE FOREST SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND TO PROMOTE REFORESTATION, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 575.

That all moneys received as contributions toward reforestation or for the administration or protection of lands within or near the national forests shall be covered into the Treasury and shall constitute a special fund, which is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the payment of the expenses of said reforestation, administration, or protection by the Forest Service, and for refunds to the contributors of amounts heretofore or hereafter paid in by or for them in excess of their share of the cost, but the United States shall not be liable for any damage incident to cooperation hereunder.

Sec. 2. That, in addition to buildings costing not to exceed $1,500 each, the Secretary of Agriculture, out of any moneys appropriated for the improvement or protection of the national forests, may construct, improve, or purchase during each fiscal year three buildings for national forest purposes at not to exceed $2,500 each, and three at not to exceed $2,000 each: Provided, That the cost of a water supply or sanitary system shall not be charged as a part of the cost of any building except those costing in excess of $2,000 each, and no such water supply and sanitary system shall cost in excess of $500.

Sec. 3. That the Act of June 6, 1900 (Thirty-first Statutes, page 661), is hereby amended to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in his discretion, to sell, without advertisement, in quantities to suit applicants, at a fair appraisement, timber, cordwood, and other forest products not exceeding $500 in appraised value.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to furnish subsistence to employees of the Forest Service, to purchase personal equipment and supplies for them, and to make deductions therefor from moneys appropriated for salary payments or otherwise due such employees.

Sec. 5. That where no suitable Government land is available for national forest headquarters or ranger stations, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to purchase such lands out of any funds appropriated for building improvements on the national forests, but not more than $2,500 shall be so expended in any one year; and to accept donations of land for any national forest purpose.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to provide out of moneys appropriated for the general expenses

of the Forest Service medical attention for employees of the Forest Service located at isolated situations, including the moving of such employees to hospitals or other places where medical assistance is available, and in case of death to remove the bodies of deceased employees to the nearest place where they can be prepared for shipment or for burial.

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ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 580.

SURVEY, ETC., OF THE OREGON AND CALIFORNIA R. R. LANDS AND THE COOS BAY WAGON ROAD LANDS.

For surveys and resurveys of public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $840,290: Provided, That the sum of not exceeding 10 per centum of the amount hereby appropriated may be expended by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purchase of metal or other equally durable monuments to be used for public land survey corners wherever practicable: Provided further, That not to exceed $10,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of employees of the field surveying service temporarily detailed to the General Land Office: Provided further, That not to exceed $15,000 of this appropriation may be used for the survey, classification, and sale of the lands and timber of the so-called Oregon and California Railroad lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands: Provided further, That not to exceed $50,000 of this appropriation may be used for surveys and resurveys, under the rectangular system provided by law, of public lands deemed to be valuable for oil and oil shale. (pages 4 and 5)

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp land and swamp-land indemnity: For protecting timber on the public lands, and for the more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof; of protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, and of adjusting claims for swamp lands, and indemnity for swamp lands, $420,000, including not exceeding $35,000 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of agents and others employed in the field service and for operation, maintenance, and exchange of same and for operation and maintenance of a motor boat: Provided, That agents and others employed under this appropriation may be allowed per diem in lieu of subsistence, pursuant to section 13 of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act approved August 1, 1914, and actual necessary expenses for transportation, except when agents are employed in Alaska they may be allowed not exceeding $5 per day each in lieu of subsistence. (page 5)

RESTORATION OF LANDS IN FOREST RESERVES.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to advertise the restoration to the public domain of lands in forest reserves or of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest reserve purposes, $2,000. (page 6)

INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT AMONG INDIANS.

For the purposes of preserving living and growing timber on Indian reservations and allotments, and to educate Indians in the proper care of forests; for the employment of suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian women and girls housekeeping and other household duties, for necessary traveling expenses of such matrons, and for furnishing necessary equipments and supplies and renting quarters for them where necessary; for the conducting of experiments on Indian school or agency farms designed to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, grains, vegetables, cotton, and fruits, and for the employment of practical farmers and stockmen, in addition to the agency and school farmers now employed; for necessary traveling expenses of such farmers and stockmen and for furnishing necessary equipment and supplies for them; and for superintending and directing farming and stock raising among Indians, $422,000, of which sum not less than $50,000 shall be used for the employment of field matrons and nurses: Provided, That the foregoing shall not, as to timber, apply to the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin: Provided further, That not to exceed $20,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be used to conduct experiments on Indian school or agency farms to test the possibilities of soil and climate in the cultivation of trees, cotton, grain, vegetables, and fruits: Provided also, That the amounts paid to matrons, foresters, farmers, physicians, nurses, and other hospital employees, and stockmen, provided for in this Act shall not be included within the limitations on salaries and compensation of employees contained in the Act of August 24, 1912.

For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians and to aid them in the culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, $158,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which sum may be used for the purchase of seeds, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment necessary, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to enable Indians to become self-supporting: Provided, That said sum shall be expended under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for its repayment to the United States on or before June 30, 1932: Provided further, That not to exceed $15,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be expended on any one reservation or for the benefit of any one tribe of Indians, and that no part of this appropriation shall be used for the purchase of tribal herds.

For reimbursing Indians for livestock which may be hereafter destroyed on account of being infected with dourine or other contagious diseases, and for expenses in connection with the work of eradicating and preventing such diseases, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, $10,000. (page 10)

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States, including lands in national forests, $485,000, of which amount not to exceed

$305,900 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topographic surveys. (page 36)

GEOLOGIC SURVEYS IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For geologic surveys in the various portions of the United States, $325,000, of which amount not to exceed $11,840 may be used for work in volcanology in the Hawaiian Islands and not to exceed $272,700 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia. (page 36)

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCHES RELATING TO THE GEOLOGY OF THE U.S.

For chemical and physical researches relating to the geology of the United States, including researches with a view of determining geological conditions favorable to the presence of deposits of potash salts, $40,000, of which amount not to exceed $36,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia. (page 36)

CONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

For continuation of the investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska, $72,000, to be available immediately, of which amount not to exceed $47,400 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia. (page 36)

GAUGING STREAMS AND DETERMINING THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE U. S.

For gauging streams and determining the water supply of the United States, the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells, and the preparation of reports upon the best methods of utilizing the water resources, $165,000, of which amount not to exceed $71,730 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, and of which $25,000 may be used to test the existence of artesian and other underground water supplies suitable for irrigation in the arid and semiarid regions by boring wells. (page 36)

EXAMINATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS SUITABLE FOR HOMESTEADS, ETC.

For the examination and classification of lands requisite to the determination of their suitability for enlarged homesteads, stock-raising homesteads, public watering places, and stock driveways, or other uses, as required by the public land laws, $265,000, of which amount not to exceed $175,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia. (page 36)

INVESTIGATION OF MINERAL FUELS USED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT.

To conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of mineral

fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United States, with a view to their most efficient utilization, to recommend to various departments such changes in selection and use of fuel as may result in greater economy and, upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of the United States in the District of Columbia, $155,000, of which amount not to exceed $28,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

GOVERNMENT FUEL YARDS.

For the purchase and transportation of fuel; storing and handling of fuel in yards; maintenance and operation of yards and equipment, including motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for inspectors, purchase of equipment, rentals, and all other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including personal services in the District of Columbia, the unexpended balance of the appropriations heretofore made for these purposes is reappropriated and made available for such purposes for the fiscal year 1926, and for payment of obligations for such purposes of prior years, and of such sum not exceeding $500 shall be available to settle claims for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles used in delivering fuel: Provided, That all moneys received from the sales of fuel shall be credited to this appropriation and be available for the purposes of this paragraph. (page 39)

COOPERATIVE WORK BY THE BUREAU OF MINES.

During the fiscal year 1926 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the Bureau of Mines on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that bureau and which it is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, transfer to the Bureau of Mines such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the Bureau of Mines for the performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made: Provided, That any sums transferred by any department or independent establishment of the Government to the Bureau of Mines for cooperative work in connection with this appropriation may be expended in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended. (pages 39 and 40).

FIGHTING FOREST FIRES IN NATIONAL PARKS.

For reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails, bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements in national parks or national monuments that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm, or other unavoidable causes during the fiscal year 1926, and for fighting forest fires in national parks or other areas administered by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas, and for replacing buildings or other physical improvements that have been destroyed by forest fires within such

areas, $40,000: Provided, That these funds shall not be used for any precautionary fire protection or patrol work prior to actual occurrence of the fire: Provided further, That the allotment of these funds to the various national parks or areas administered by the National Park Service as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior, and then only after the obligation for the expenditure has been incurred.

Ten per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures in the various national parks named, but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said parks or for any particular item within a park. (pages 42 and 43)

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND TRAILS IN NATIONAL PARKS.

For the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of roads and trails, inclusive of necessary bridges, in the national parks and monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, $1,500,000, being part of the sum authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1926, by section 2 of the Act approved April 9, 1924, of which amount not to exceed $6,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior may also approve projects, incur obligations, and enter into contracts for additional work not exceeding a total of $1,000,000, and his action in so doing shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof, and appropriations hereafter made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said Act and Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto shall be considered available for the purpose of discharging the obligations so created. (page 43)

REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

For support of reindeer stations in Alaska and instruction of Alaskan natives in the care and management of reindeer, $12,500, to be available immediately: Provided, That the Commissioner of Education is authorized to sell such of the male reindeer belonging to the Government as he may deem advisable and to use the proceeds in the purchase of female reindeer belonging to missions and in the distribution of reindeer to natives in those portions of Alaska in which reindeer have not yet been placed and which are adapted to the reindeer industry. (page 45)

ACT AUTHORIZING THE CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR, AND PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORK ON RIVERS AND HARBORS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES; APPROVED MARCH 3, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 585.

INVESTIGATIONS OF WATERWAYS AND WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of War, through the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, and the Federal Power Commission are jointly hereby authorized and directed to prepare and submit to Congress an estimate of the cost of making such examinations, surveys, or other investigations as, in their opinion, may be required of those navigable streams of the United States, and their tributaries, whereon power development appears feasible

and practicable, with a view to the formulation of general plans for the most effective improvement of such streams for the purpose of navigation and the prosecution of such improvement in combination with the most efficient development of the potential water power, the control of floods, and the needs of irrigation: Provided, That no consideration of the Colorado River and its problems shall be included in the consideration or estimate provided herein. (page 6)

USE OF NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER AND OTHER RESOURCES IN RIVER AND HARBOR CONSTRUCTION WORK.

Sec. 13. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to permit the War Department to take earth, stone, and timber from the national forests for use in the construction of river and harbor and other works in charge of that department, subject to such regulations and restrictions as he may prescribe. (page 14)

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ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND SUNDRY INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE BUREAUS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND OFFICES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926 AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1925, PUBLIC NO 586.

DETAIL OF EMPLOYEES TO THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

That employees of the executive departments and other establishments of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to the office of the President of the United States for such temporary assistance as may be deemed necessary. (page 1)

DETAILS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Except for one person detailed for part-time duty in the district office at New York City, no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the commission's central office in Washington or to any of its district offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926; but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the district secretaries. (page 3)

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN HAWAII.

For extending to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure," approved February 23, 1917, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of certain laws to the Territory of Hawaii," approved March 10, 1924, $30,000. (page 5)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION IN HAWAII.

For extending to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits of the Act

approved June 2, 1920 (Forty-first Statutes, page 735), in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of certain laws to the Territory of Hawaii," approved March 10, 1924, $5,000. (page 5)

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

For the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including necessary employees and purchase of necessary books and periodicals, $46,260, of which amount not to exceed $23,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia. (page 10)

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

For the cooperation of the United States in the work of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, including the preparation of a classified index catalogue of American scientific publications for incorporation in the International Catalogue, clerk hire, purchase of necessary books and periodicals, and other necessary incidental expenses, $8,000, of which amount not to exceed $7,785, may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia. (page 10)

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ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL MEMORIAL IN THE HARNEY NATIONAL FOREST, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 589.

That the Mount Harney Memorial Association hereafter to be created by the Legislature of South Dakota is hereby authorized to carve a memorial in heroic figures commemorative of our national history and progress upon a suitable exposure of the Harney Mountain Range, located within the boundaries of the Harney National Forest in the State of South Dakota. Such association is further authorized to select the name, location, and design of such memorial: Provided, That the United States shall be put to no expense in respect of such memorial, and that the Secretary of Agriculture finds that the location of the site will not interfere with the administration of the Harney National Forest.

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ACT TO AMEND SECTION 7 OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ENABLE ANY STATE TO COOPERATE WITH ANY OTHER STATE OR STATES, OR WITH THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WATERSHEDS OF NAVIGABLE STREAMS, AND TO APPOINT A COMMISSION FOR THE ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSERVING THE NAVIGABILITY OF NAVIGABLE RIVERS," APPROVED MARCH 1, 1911 (THIRTY-SIXTH ATATUTES AT LARGE, PAGE 961), APPROVED MARCH 3, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 591.

That section 7 of an Act entitled "An Act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers," approved March 1, 1911, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding the following proviso thereto:

"Provided further, That with the approval of the National Forest

Reservation Commission as provided by sections 6 and 7 of this Act, and when the public interests will be benefited thereby, the Secretary of Agriculture be, and hereby is, authorized, in his discretion, to accept on behalf of the United States title to any lands within the exterior boundaries of national forests acquired under this Act which, in his opinion, are chiefly valuable for the purposes of this Act, and in exchange therefor to convey by deed not to exceed an equal value of such national forest land in the same State, or he may authorize the grantor to cut and remove an equal value of timber within such national forests in the same State, the values in each case to be determined by him: And provided further, That before any such exchange is effected notice of the contemplated exchange reciting the lands involved shall be published once each week for four successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which may be situated the lands to be accepted, and in some like newspaper published in any county in which may be situated any lands or timber to be given in such exchange. Timber given in such exchanges shall be cut and removed under the laws and regulations relating to such national forests, and under the direction and supervision and in accordance with the requirements of the Secretary of Agriculture. Lands so accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall, upon acceptance, become parts of the national forests within whose exterior boundaries they are located, and be subject to all the provisions of this Act."

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ACT TO AMEND THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT AND THE AGRICULTURAL CREDITS ACT OF 1923, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 599.

That paragraph "a" of section 206 of the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923, as amended, be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 206. (a) That the Federal Farm Loan Board shall equitably apportion the joint salaries and expenses incurred in behalf of the Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks, and shall assess against each Federal intermediate credit bank its proportionate share of the salaries and expenses of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau made necessary in connection with the operation of this provision."

Sec. 2. That paragraph 1 of section 204 (a) of the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 be amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Provided, That the Federal Farm Loan Board may classify loans and debentures according to maturity, and if debentures of different classes sell at a different rate the Federal intermediate credit banks may differentiate in rates on like classes of loans in the same ratio."

Sec. 3. The eighth paragraph of section 3 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, be further amended to read as follows:

"The salaries and expenses of the Federal Farm Loan Board, its officers and employees, farm loan registrars, deputy registrars, examiners, and reviewing appraisers authorized under this Act, or any subsequent amendments thereof, shall be paid by the Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and the Federal intermediate credit banks, as follows:"

"The Federal Farm Loan Board shall, prior to the first days of January and July of each year, estimate the expenses and salaries of the Federal Farm Loan Board, its officers and employees, farm loan registrars and deputy registrars, examiners, and reviewing appraisers, and apportion the same among the Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and the Federal intermediate credit banks on such equitable basis as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall

determine, giving due consideration to time and expense necessarily incident to the supervision of the operation of each type of bank, and make an assessment upon each of such banks pursuant to such apportionment, payable on the 1st days of January and July next ensuing. The funds collected pursuant to such assessments shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States under the miscellaneous receipts title 'Assessments on Federal and joint-stock land banks and Federal intermediate credit banks, salaries and expenses Federal Farm Loan Board,' to be disbursed in payment of such salaries and expenses on appropriations duly made by Congress: Provided, That the present legal status as to assessments against Federal intermediate credit banks shall continue until June 30, 1926, without appropriations by Congress.

"If any deficiency shall occur in such fund during the half-year period for which it was estimated, the Federal Farm Loan Board shall have authority to make immediate assessment covering such deficiency against the Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks upon the same basis as the original assessment. If at the end of the six months' period there shall remain a surplus in such fund, it shall be deducted from the estimated expenses of the next six months' period when assessment is made for such period.

"Federal land bank appraisers, and appraisers or inspectors of Federal intermediate credit banks, shall receive such compensation as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall fix and shall be paid by the Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and the Federal intermediate credit banks they serve, in such proportion and in such manner as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall order."

Sec. 4. That the ninth paragraph of section 3 of the Federal Farm Loan Act be amended by adding after the word "thereof" in the thirteenth line of said paragraph, the following: "and may be classified without regard to the Classification Act of 1923," so that the paragraph as amended shall read:

"The Federal Farm Loan Board shall be authorized and empowered to employ such attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks, laborers, and other employees as it may deem necessary to conduct the business of said board. All salaries and fees authorized in this section and not otherwise provided for shall be fixed in advance by said board and shall be paid in the same manner as the salaries of the Federal Farm Loan Board. All such attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks, laborers, and other employees, and all registrars, examiners, and appraisers shall be appointed without regard to the provisions of the Act of January 16, 1883 (22 Stat., 403), and amendments thereto, or any rule or regulation made in pursuance thereof and may be classified without regard to the Classification Act of 1923: Provided, That nothing herein shall prevent the President from placing said employees in the classified service."

Sec. 5. The last two paragraphs of section 16 of the Federal Farm Loan Act as amended be stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

"For the purpose of assisting in any such liquidation authorized as in the preceding paragraph provided, any Federal land bank or joint-stock land bank may, with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, acquire the assets and assume the liabilities of any joint-stock land bank, and in such transaction any Federal land bank may waive the provisions of this Act requiring such bank to acquire its loans only through national farm loan associations or agents, and those relating to status of borrower,

purposes of loan, and also the limitation as to the amount of individual loans. No Federal land bank shall assume the obligations of any joint-stock land bank in such manner as to make its outstanding obligations more than twenty times its capital stock except by creation of a special reserve equal to one-twentieth of the amount of such additional obligations assumed. No joint-stock land bank shall assume the obligations of any other joint-stock land bank in such manner as to make its outstanding obligations more than fifteen times the amount of its capital and surplus, except by creation of a special reserve equal to one-fifteenth of the amount of such additional obligations assumed."

Sec. 6. Paragraph 9 of section 21 of the Federal Farm Loan Act as amended be further amended to read as follows:

"Each Federal land bank on whose behalf consolidated bonds shall be issued under this provision shall in all respects be bound by the Act of the Farm Loan Commissioner and the Secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board."

Sec. 7. That paragraph 1 of section 202 of the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923, approved March 4, 1923, be amended by inserting after the word "State" in line 5 of said paragraph the words "or of the Government of the United States," so that the paragraph as amended will read:

"(1) To discount for, or purchase from, any national bank, and/ or any State bank, trust company, agricultural credit corporation, incorporated livestock loan company, savings institution, cooperative bank, cooperative credit or marketing association of agricultural producers, organized under the laws of any State or of the Government of the United States, and/ or any other Federal intermediate credit bank, with its indorsements, and note, draft, bill of exchange, debenture, or other such obligation the proceeds of which have been advanced or used in the first instance for any agricultural purpose or for the raising, breeding, fattening, or marketing of livestock".

Sec. 8. All Acts, or parts of Acts, inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

(Note.-- Under the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923, approved March 4, 1923, national agricultural associations which were organized thereunder could not rediscount their paper with the Federal intermediate credit banks. Under Section 7 of the above amendatory Act of March 4, 1925, these national credit corporations are permitted to discount their paper with the Federal intermediate credit banks.)

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ACT TO ADD CERTAIN LANDS TO THE UMATILLA, WALLOWA, AND WHITMAN NATIONAL FORESTS IN OREGON, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 613.

That within the following described areas any lands not in Government ownership which are found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for national forest purposes may be offered in exchange under the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922 (Public, 173), upon notice as therein provided, and upon acceptance of title shall become parts of the Umatilla, Wallowa, or Whitman National Forests; and any of such described areas in Government ownership chiefly valuable for national forest purposes and not now parts of any national forest may be added to said national forests as herein provided by proclamation of the President, subject to all valid existing entries: *

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ACT TO AUTHORIZE AND DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO TRANSFER CERTAIN MATERIALS, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUOTURE, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 614.

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer to the Department of Agriculture under the provisions of section 7 of the Act approved February 28, 1919, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1920, and for other purposes," and Acts amendatory thereto for use in the improvement of highways and roads as therein provided, the following war materials, machinery, and equipment pertaining to the Military Establishment out of the reserve stocks of the said Military Establishment, to wit: One hundred five-ton caterpillar tractors complete with tools and spare parts; and one thousand motor trucks, three-quarter to five ton capacity. The freight charges incurred in the transfer of the property provided for in this provision shall be defrayed by the Department of Agriculture, and if the War Department shall load any of the said property for shipment, the expense of said loading shall be reimbursed to the War Department by the Department of Agriculture by an adjustment of the appropriations of the two departments. The title to said materials, machinery, and equipment shall be and remain vested in the State for use in the improvement of the public highways, and no such materials, machinery, and equipment in serviceable condition shall be sold or the title to the same transferred to any individual, company or corporation.

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ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ADDITION OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 616.

That within the following-described areas any lands not in Government ownership which are found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for national forest purposes may be offered in exchange under the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1922 (Forty-second Statutes at Large, page 465), upon notice as therein provided, and upon acceptance of title, shall become parts of Whitman National Forest, Oregon, and any of such described areas in Government ownership chiefly valuable for national forest purposes and not now parts of a national forest may be added to the Whitman National Forest by proclamation of the President, subject to all valid existing claims; * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

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ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 624.

PAYMENT FOR PRINTING.

During the fiscal year 1926 any executive department or independent establishment of the Government ordering printing and binding from the Government Printing Office shall pay promptly by check to the Public Printer upon his written request, either in advance or upon completion of the works, all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment: Provided, That proper adjustments on the basis of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed upon by

the Public Printer and the department or establishment concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer for work that he is authorized by law to do shall be deposited to the credit, on the books of the Treasury Department, of the appropriation made for the working capital of the Government Printing Office, for the year in which the work is done, and be subject to requisition by the Public Printer. (page 16)

ESTIMATES FOR PRINTING AND BINDING.

All amounts in the Budget for the Fiscal year 1927 for printing and binding for any department or establishment, so far as the Bureau of the Budget may deem practicable, shall be incorporated in a single item for printing for such department or establishment and be eliminated as a part of any estimate for any other purpose. And if any amounts for printing and binding are included as a part of any estimates for any other purposes, such amounts shall be set forth in detail in a note immediately following the general estimate for printing and binding: Provided, That the foregoing requirements shall not apply to work to be executed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. (page 16)

DETAIL OF EMPLOYEES FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

No part of any money appropriated in this Act shall be paid to any person employed in the Government Printing Office while detailed for or performing service in any other executive branch of the public service of the United States unless such detail be authorized by law. (page 16)

DISCONTINUANCE OF PRINTING OF ANNUAL REPORTS.

In order to keep the expenditure for printing and binding for the fiscal year 1926 within or under the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads of the various executive department and independent establishments are authorized to discontinue the printing of annual or special reports under their respective jurisdictions: Provided, That where the printing of such reports is discontinued, the original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the offices of the heads of the respective departments or independent establishments for public inspection. (page 17)

INCREASE IN COMPENSATION OF SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, MEMBERS OF CABINET, SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES, ETC.

Sec. 4. That section 4 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved February 26, 1907, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"That on and after March 4, 1925, the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Vice President of the United States, and the heads of Executive Departments who are members of the President's Cabinet shall be at the rate of $15,000 per annum each, and the compensation of Senators, Representatives in Congress, Delegates from Territories, Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico, and Resident Commissioners from the Philippine Islands shall be at the rate of $10,000 per annum each." (page 18)

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ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCIES IN CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS TO PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1925, AND JUNE 30, 1926, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1925, PUBLIC NO. 631.

COMPENSATION OF CABINET OFFICERS, ETC.

The appropriations for the fiscal year 1926 for compensation of the Vice President of the United States, the heads of the Executive Departments who are members of the President's Cabinet, Senators, Representatives in Congress, Delegates from Territories, and Resident Commissioners, shall be immediately available upon the approval of the Act containing such appropriations. (page 1)

ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY SURVEYS.

Not exceeding $275,000 of funds heretofore appropriated for maintenance and improvement of river and harbor works shall be available under the direction of the President for surveys of the Saint Lawrence River and the preparation of plans and estimates by the United States section of the Joint Board of Engineers on the Saint Lawrence project, approved by agreement between the Governments of Canada and the United States. (page 4)

JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND GRANTS.

The appropriation of $50,000, contained in the "Second Deficiency Act, Fiscal Year 1924," to provide for expenses of the Joint Committee created by section 3 of the public resolution entitled "Joint Resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold his approval of the adjustment of the Northern Pacific land grants, and for other purposes," approved June 5, 1924, is continued and made available until June 30, 1926. (page 2)

ENDOWMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

General expenses: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations" (the Purnell Act), approved February 24, 1925, fiscal year 1926, $960,000. (page 13)

MEDALS FOR INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to distribute suitable medals to exhibitors of champion and first-prize winners at the International Livestock Exposition held at Chicago in December, 1924, with the view of stimulating livestock production along purebred lines and to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of that great international exposition, the amount of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1925 for all necessary expenses for investigation and experiments in animal husbandry, authorized to be used for the purpose of furnishing such medals, is hereby increased from $1,000 to $4,948. (pages 13 and 14)

SPECIAL RESEARCHES CONCERNING THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Not to exceed $75,000 of the appropriation of $3,500,000 provided by the second deficiency Act, fiscal year 1924, approved December 5, 1924, for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious and infectious diseases of animals, is hereby made available for salaries and for all other necessary expenses connected with special researches concerning the foot-and-mouth disease with the object of discovering, if possible, new methods of prevention and eradication. This sum shall remain available until June 30, 1926. (page 14)

SPECIAL SUGAR-CANE BREEDING INVESTIGATIONS.

For special sugar-cane breeding investigations, with a view to the production of disease-resistant types of cane, $31,000, to remain available until June 30, 1926: Provided, That of this sum not to exceed $8,000 may be used for the construction of a greenhouse at the Arlington Experiment Farm, Virginia, and not to exceed $16,000, may be used for the purchase of land and the construction thereon of necessary farm buildings at Canal Point, Florida. (page 14)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALFALFA DISEASE.

For special investigation of alfalfa diseases, including personal services, traveling and other expenses in connection therewith, $10,000, to remain available until June 30, 1926. (page 14)

FOR FIGHTING AND PREVENTING FOREST FIRES.

For fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening the national forests and for the establishment and maintenance of a patrol to prevent trespass and to guard against and check fires upon the lands revested in the United States by the Act approved June 9, 1916, and the lands known as the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands involved in the case of Southern Oregon Company against United States (numbered 2711), in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit, fiscal year 1925, $1,335,000: Provided, That the appropriation of $125,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires, included in the second deficiency Act, fiscal year 1924, approved December 5, 1924, shall remain available until June 30, 1925. (page 14)

COOS BAY WAGON ROAD LANDS, OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain a patrol to prevent trespass and to guard against and check fires upon the lands revested in the United States by the Act approved June 9, 1916, and the lands known as the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands involved in the case of Southern Oregon Company against United States (numbered 2711) in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit, fiscal year 1924, $7,700. (page 14)

INSECT INFESTATIONS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Not to exceed $10,000 of the appropriation of $150,000 provided by the first deficiency appropriation Act, fiscal year 1922, approved December 15, 1921, and continued available through the calendar year ending December 31, 1924, by the deficiency appropriation Act, approved April 2, 1924, for the prevention of loss of timber from insect infestations on public lands in Oregon and California, shall remain available until June 30, 1926, for the purpose authorized by said Act approved December 15, 1921. (page 14)

DAMAGE CLAIM, HENRY McGUIRE.

For payment to Henry McGuire, or his legal representatives, in accordance with Private Act Numbered 58, approved June 7, 1924, in compensation for lumber furnished by him for rebuilding the house of Hiram Campbell, destroyed by fire originating from the burning of brush by employees of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, on a national forest, $225.23. (page 15)

REINDEER INDUSTRY IN ALASKA.

The amount, $85,095, included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1926, for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations for the welfare, improvement, and increase of the reindeer industry in Alaska, and for the enforcement of section 1956 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, so far as it relates to the protection of land fur-bearing animals in Alaska, is hereby made available to the Secretary of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1926 to carry out the provisions of the Alaska game law, approved January 13, 1925. (page 15)

PURCHASE OF LANDS, BUREAU OF DAIRYING.

Not to exceed $13,100 of the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1925 made available for the Bureau of Dairying of that department by the Act entitled "An Act to establish a dairy bureau in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes," approved May 29, 1924 (Forty-third Statutes at Large, page 243), may be used for the purchase of a tract of land at Beltsville, Maryland, consisting of one hundred and twenty-nine acres more or less, immediately adjoining the experimental farm of the Department of Agriculture: Provided, That of this amount not more than $200 may be used for reimbursement to the grantor for any and all lossess sustained and expenses incurred by him under his lease with the United States, dated May 29, 1922. (page 15)

FIELD STATION, WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

Not to exceed $4,500 of the appropriation of $12,000 for the Woodward, Oklahoma, field station, included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1925, is hereby made available for the erection of a herdsman's cottage to cost not to exceed $2,000 and a barn or barns to cost not to exceed $2,500. (page 15)

COCONUT SCALE.

The appropriation of $8,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to provide means for the control and eradication of the coconut scale on the island of Guam, to remain available until June 30, 1924, included in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1924, approved December 5, 1924, shall remain available until June 30, 1926. (page 15)

DAMAGE CLAIMS.

To pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Department of Agriculture, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding $1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 596, Sixty-eighth Congress, $516.95. (page 15)

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS.

For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, immediately upon the approval of this Act, to apportion and prorate among the several States, Alaska, and Porto Rico, as provided in section 23 of said Federal Highway Act, the sum of $7,500,000 constituting the amount authorized to be appropriated for forest roads and trails for the fiscal year 1926 by section 2 of the Act approved February 12, 1925: Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture may incur obligations, approve projects, or enter into contracts under his apportionment and prorating of this authorization, and his action in so doing shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof. (page 16)

ADJUSTMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE DISBURSING CLERK, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Comptroller General is authorized and directed to credit the accounts of the disbursing clerk of the Department of Agriculture with payments heretofore or hereafter made for expert services under existing agreements entered into by the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with investigations under the Act of August 15, 1921, Forty-second Statutes at Large, page 159. (page 16)

PAYMENT OF DAMAGE CLAIMS ARISING FROM THE DIPPING OF TICK-INFESTED CATTLE.

That the claimants mentioned in S. 1253, "An Act to reimburse J. B. Glanville and others for losses and damages sustained by them through the negligent dipping of tick-infested cattle by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture," which passed the Senate January 16, 1924, be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter suit in the United States District Court for the State of Kansas for the amount due or claimed to be due to claimants from the United States by reasons of the neglect of the governmental officials in the dipping of the tick-infested cattle.

And jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said United States District Court for the District of Kansas to hear and determine all such claims. The action in said court may be presented by a single petition, making the United States party defendant, and shall set forth all the facts on which the claimants have their claims, and the petition may be verified by the agent or attorney of said claimants. Official letters, reports, and public records or certified copies thereof may be used as evidence. Nothing contained in this or the preceding paragraph shall be construed as waiving any defense against such demands, or any of them, existing prior to the approval of this Act, except that the Government of the United States hereby waives its immunity from suit thereon; but every other legal or equitable defense against such demands, or any of them, shall be available to the United States and shall be considered by the Court. Any judgment or judgments rendered shall not exceed the amounts stipulated in such S. 1253 and shall not include interest for any period before or after rendition. (page 16)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

For the payment of the quota of the United States for the calendar year 1925 incident to the admission of the dependencies of Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to membership in the International Institute of Agriculture, $1,600: Provided, That the remaining $4,800 of this quota may be paid from the appropriation for the payment of the quota of the United States for the support of the International Institute of Agriculture for the calendar year 1925 contained in the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, and for other purposes," approved May 28, 1924.

For the payment of the additional quota of the United States for the calendar year 1925 incident to the admission of the dependencies of Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to membership in the International Institute of Agriculture, in accordance with the resolutions of the general meetings of November, 1920, and May, 1924, $23,160, said amount to be paid in United States currency on the basis of the fixed rate of exchange at par. (page 29)

CONFERENCE ON OIL POLLUTION OF NAVIGABLE WATERS.

For the purpose of defraying the expenses of a conference of maritime nations to be held at Washington, in accordance with the authorization contained in Public Resolution Numbered 65, approved July 1, 1922, to consider the adoption of effective means for the prevention of oil pollution of navigable waters, including salaries of a secretary general and other assistants and employees, rent in the District of Columbia, contingent expenses, printing and binding, travel and subsistence expenses (and the Secretary of State may allow per diem in lieu of subsistence at not to exceed $8), and such other expenses as the President may deem proper, fiscal year 1926, $42,000: Provided, That of this amount $8,000 shall be immediately available, and such amount may be transferred by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, to the Bureau of Standards for direct expenditure for use in examining the behavior of proper devices for the separation of oil from ballast water on board vessels at sea and for

laboratory experiments in connection therewith, in preparation for the said conference on oil pollution in navigable waters, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling and other expenses. (page 30)

PREVENTING SPREAD OF DISEASES THROUGH OYSTERS AND OTHER SHELLFISH.

For cooperation with State and municipal health authorities in the prevention of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in interstate traffic through oysters and other shellfish, $57,600, to be expended in cooperation with the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, and to remain available until June 30, 1926. (page 34)

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JOINT RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF THE EUROPEAN FOWL PEST AND SIMILAR DISEASES IN POULTRY, APPROVED DECEMBER 24, 1924, PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 41.

That not to exceed $100,000 of the appropriation of $3,500,000, contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1924, approved December 5, 1924, for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, is hereby made available to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to provide means to control and eradicate the European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry: Provided, That the sum herein granted shall remain available for the purposes of this Act until June 30, 1926: Provided further, That no part of this sum shall be used for the payment of indemnities for condemned poultry.

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JOINT RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF A DESIGN FOR THE USE OF GROUNDS IN THE VICINITY OF THE MALL BY THE UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN, APPROVED JANUARY 7, 1925, PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 42.

That the Joint Committee on the Library is hereby authorized and directed to investigate and report to Congress, with estimate of cost as to a new location for the conservatories of the United States Botanic Garden, south of the Mall in the vicinity of the present location, and also as to a suitable landscape plan in connection therewith: Provided, That in the preparation of such a report the committee is hereby authorized to procure advice and assistance from any existing governmental agency, including the services of engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, landscape architects, and other technical personnel in the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of this Act the sum of $5,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated from any available money or money that may become available in the Treasury of the United States.

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JOINT RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION TO TAKE ACTION RELATIVE TO ADJUSTMENTS IN THE RATE STRUCTURE OF COMMON CARRIERS SUBJECT TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, AND THE FIXING OF RATES AND CHARGES, APPROVED JANUARY 30, 1925, PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 46.

That it is hereby declared to be the true policy in rate making to

be pursued by the Interstate Commerce Commission in adjusting freight rates, that the conditions which at any given time prevail in our several industries should be considered in so far as it is legally possible to do so, to the end that commodities may freely move.

That the Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized and directed to make a thorough investigation of the rate structure of common carriers subject to the interstate commerce act, in order to determine to what extent and in what manner existing rates and charges may be unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, thereby imposing undue burdens, or giving undue advantage as between the various localities and parts of the country, the various classes of traffic, and the various classes and kinds of commodities, and to make, in accordance with law, such changes, adjustments, and redistribution of rates and charges as may be found necessary to correct any defects so found to exist. In making any such change, adjustment, or redistribution the commission shall give due regard, among other factors, to the general and comparative levels in market value of the various classes and kinds of commodities as indicated over a reasonable period of years to a natural and proper development of the country as a whole, and to the maintenance of an adequate system of transportation. In the progress of such investigation the commission shall, from time to time, and as expeditiously as possible, make such decisions and orders as it may find to be necessary or appropriate upon the record then made in order to place the rates upon designated classes of traffic upon a just and reasonable basis with relation to other rates. Such investigation shall be conducted with due regard to other investigations or proceedings affecting rate adjustments which may be pending before the commission.

In view of the existing depression in agriculture, the commission is hereby directed to effect with the least practicable delay such lawful changes in the rate structure of the country as will promote the freedom of movement by common carriers of the products of agriculture affected by that depression, including livestock, at the lowest possible lawful rates compatible with the maintenance of adequate transportation service: Provided, That no investigation or proceeding resulting from the adoption of this resolution shall be permitted to delay the decision of cases now pending before the commission involving rates on products of agriculture, and that such cases shall be decided in accordance with this resolution.

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JOINT RESOLUTION EXTENDING THE TIME DURING WHICH CERTAIN DOMESTIC ANIMALS WHICH HAVE CROSSED THE BOUNDARY LINE INTO FOREIGN COUNTRIES MAY BE RETURNED DUTY FREE, APPROVED FEBRUARY 21, 1925, PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 52.

That despite the provisions of paragraph 1506 of Title II of the Tariff Act of 1922, horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, and other domestic animals, which heretofore have strayed across the boundary line into any foreign country, or been driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, or which may so stray or be driven before May 1, 1925, shall together with their offspring, be admitted free of duty under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, if brought back to the United States at any time before December 31, 1925.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, under regulations prescribed by him, remit and refund any duties on any such domestic animals and their offspring returned to the United States after December 30, 1924, and before the enactment of this resolution. Such refunds shall be made upon application therefor made within one year after the enactment of this resolution. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated an amount necessary to make such refunds.

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JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO INVITE THE STATES OF THE UNION AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO PARTICIPATE IN A PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL TRADE EXPOSITION AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, TO BEGIN SEPTEMBER 15, 1925, PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 61.

Whereas the International Trade Exhibition, a nonprofit domestic corporation formed for the purpose of fostering better trade relations between the peoples of the United States and of foreign nations, has made preparations for the holding of a permanent international exhibition of fabricated and raw products of the United States and similar products of foreign countries; and

Whereas the War Department, under authorization of Congress, has leased to the International Trade Exhibition the New Orleans Quartermaster Intermediate Depot Numbered 2 for the purpose of exhibiting such products; and

Whereas it is the desire and purpose to obtain the participation of the States of the Union and foreign countries in such exhibition, thus encouraging and facilitating the growth of commerce in trade in such products; and

Whereas it is the sense of Congress that such a permanent international trade exhibition should be encouraged and officially recognized: Therefore be it resolved

That the President of the United States is authorized to invite by proclamation, or in such other manner as he may deem proper, the States of the Union and all foreign countries to participate in the proposed permanent exhibition to be held by the International Trade Exhibition at New Orleans, Louisiana, beginning September 15, 1925, for the purpose of exhibiting samples of fabricated and raw products of all countries and bringing together buyers and sellers for promotion of trade and commerce in such products.

Sec. 2. The President of the United States is respectfully requested to give official recognition to the International Trade Exhibition by furnishing to Hamilton K. Avery, the vice president and general manager thereof, such credentials as he deems proper to enable such International Trade Exhibition, with the sanction of the United States Government, to present to the peoples of the United States and of foreign countries the advantages of such exhibition as a means of fostering and promoting trade and commerce.

Sec. 3. All articles that shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at the International Trade Exhibition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of the payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition, subject to such regulations for

the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of withdrawal; and on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling and necessary exposure, the duty, if paid, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal for consumption or use, and the penalties prescribed by law be enforced against any person guilty of any illegal sale, use, or withdrawal.

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JOINT RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE COOPERATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE SESQUICENTENNIAL EXHIBITION COMMEMORATING THE SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1925, PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 62.

That there is hereby established a commission, to be known as the National Sesquicentennial Exhibition Commission and to be composed of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, to represent the United States in connection with the holding of an international exhibition in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1926, in celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. There is also established a commission to be known as the National Advisory Commission to the Sesquicentennial Exhibition Association and to be composed of two citizens from each of the several States, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, the Canal Zone, and the Virgin Islands, to be appointed by the President, which commission is authorized to confer with and advise the officers and directors of the Sesquicentennial Exhibition Association under whose auspices the exhibition is to be held. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of not to exceed $25,000, to defray such expenses of the commissions herein established as shall be approved by the National Sesquicentennial Exhibition Commission.

Sec. 2. All articles that shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of display at such exhibition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of the payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States shall be subject to the duty if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of withdrawal; and on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling and exposure, the duty, if payable, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of sale or withdrawal, and the penalties prescribed by law shall be enforced against any person guilty of any illegal sale, use, or withdrawal.

Sec. 3. The heads of the various executive departments and independent establishments of the Government are authorized to collect

and prepare and lend, upon request, to the Sesquicentennial Exhibition Association articles, specimens, and exhibits which, in their judgement, it may be in the interests of the United States to exhibit at such exhibition.

Sec. 4. (a) In commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence there shall be coined at the mints of the United States gold $2.50 pieces to the number of not more than two hundred thousand and silver 50-cent pieces to the number of not more than one million, such coins to be of the standard troy weight, composition, diameter, device, and design as shall be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and such coins shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value.

(b) All laws now in force relating to the gold coins and subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same, regulating and guarding the process of coinage, providing for the purchase of material, and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of the coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting, for security of the coins, or for any other purposes, whether such laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein authorized: Provided, That the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparation for this coinage.

(c) The coins authorized by this section shall be issued only to the authorized officers of the Sesquicentennial Exhibition Association, and in such numbers and at such times as they shall request, upon payment by such officers, for and on behalf of such association, of the par value of such coins.

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JOINT RESOLUTION FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN AN INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION TO BE HELD AT SEVILLE, SPAIN, IN 1927, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1925, PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 65.

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Sec. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint a commissioner general and five commissioners to represent the United States in the proposed exposition, the amount of whose compensation shall be determined by the Secretary of State. The said commissioner general shall, under the direction of the Secretary of State, make all needful rules and regulations in reference to the contributions from this country, and to control the expenditure incident to the installation and exhibit thereof, the pay of the commissioner general, commissioners, officials, and employees, and the preparation of the reports of the exposition, and the general results thereof; and he shall make all arrangements necessary for the preparation, transportation, installation, display, and proper care of the exhibits of the Government of the United States, with the cooperation and assistance of the various executive departments, institutions, and branches of the Government that may participate in the exposition, as well as to furnish such information service to private exhibitors and prospective exhibitors as he may deem necessary and feasible: Provided, That the executive departments of the Government may designate officials or employees of their respective depart-

ments for service in connection with said commission, but no such official or employee so designated shall receive a salary in excess of the amount which he has been receiving in the department where employed, plus such reasonable additional allowance for expenses not now authorized by law as may be deemed proper by the Secretary of State, in view of the fact that such service is to be performed in a foreign country: Provided further, That no person appointed or employed by virtue of the provisions of this Act shall receive a greater salary than $15,000 per annum, and not more than one person shall receive a salary in excess of $10,000 per annum, and not more than five persons shall receive salaries in excess of $7,500 per annum. (page 1)

Sec. 3. That officers and employees of the executive departments and other branches and institutions of the Government in charge of or responsible for the safe-keeping of objects, articles, and so forth, property of the United States, which it is desired to exhibit, may permit such property to pass out of their possession for the purpose of being transported to and from and exhibited at said exposition as may be requested by the Commissioner General, such exhibits and articles to be returned to the respective departments and institutions to which they belong at the close of the exposition: Provided, That the Commissioner General, with the approval of the President, at the close of the exposition, may make such disposition of the buildings and other property of the United States used at the exposition, which it will not be feasible to return to the United States, as he may deem advisable. (pages 1 and 2)

* *

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to collect and prepare suitable exhibits of the agricultural staples and products and forestal productions of the several States of the Union for exhibition at the exposition and accompany the same with a report respecting such products and productions, including the qualities and standards of cotton, the wheat and corn produced, and their uses, the standards of which they are being marketed, and the character and quality of American animal products, to be printed in the English, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, the expense of the same to be paid out of the appropriation hereinafter provided for. (page 2)

* *

Sec. 8. That in order to defray the necessary expenses above authorized, including the salaries of commissioners and employees, the cost of preparing the various Government exhibits, transportation, installation, display, and return of exhibits, construction and equipment of building, and acquisition, preparation, and maintenance of site and grounds the sum of $700,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available for the purpose of this resolution, and to remain available until expended or no longer required, all expenditures out of said appropriation being made subject to approval by the Secretary of State: Provided, That no indebtedness shall be incurred hereunder in excess of the amount herein authorized to be appropriated. (page 2)

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JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO WAIVE ONE-HALF OF THE GRAZING FEES FOR THE USE OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1925, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1925, PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 68.

That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, in his discretion, under regulations to be prescribed by him, to waive any part of or all requirements in respect of grazing fees for the use of national forests in drought-stricken regions during the calendar year 1925 or any part of such calendar year.

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JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND SECTION 10 OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER WILD LIFE AND FISH REFUGE", APPROVED MARCH 4, 1925; PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 70.

That section 10 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish the upper Mississippi River wild life and fish refuge," approved June 7, 1924 (Forty-third Statutes at Large, page 650), be, and the same hereby is, amended by striking out that part of said section which reads: "but no money shall be available for the acquisition of any area until the Secretary of Agriculture has ascertained that all of the areas to be acquired under this Act will be acquired within the amounts appropriated or authorized to be appropriated therefor and at an average price not in excess of $5 per acre, and not in excess of the average selling price, during the years 1921, 1922, and 1923, of comparable lands within the vicinity of such areas," and by substituting in lieu thereof the following: "Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall not pay for any land or land and water a price which when added to the price of land or land and water theretofore purchased, shall exceed an average cost of $5 per acre."

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JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXPENSES OF DELEGATES OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF HIGHWAYS, APPROVED MARCH 4, 1925, PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 72.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint delegates to enable the United States to participate in the Pan American Congress of Highways to meet at Buenos Aires in 1925, and for the expenses of the United States in participating in such conference, including the compensation of employees, travel, and subsistence expenses (notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act), and such miscellaneous and other expenses as the President shall deem proper, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $15,000.

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ACT TO ALLOW CREDIT IN THE ACCOUNTS OF A. W. SMITH, (PRIVATE NO. 117, 68TH CONGRESS, APPROVED FEBRUARY 2, 1925).

That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of A. W. Smith, fiscal agent, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, to allow credit in the sum of $111.75 now standing as a disallowance in said

accounts on the books of the General Accounting Office, covering expenses incurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, in the erection of a building at the Bacon ranger station on the Klamath National Forest, California.

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ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PITT RIVER POWER COMPANY. (PRIVATE NO. 118, 68TH CONGRESS, APPROVED FEBRUARY 2, 1925).

That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to adjust and settle the claim of the Pitt River Power Company in the amount of $1,767 paid to the United States and deposited with the Treasury, in connection with its application for a water power permit on Pitt River, California, and to certify the same to Congress.

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ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF BEATRICE J. KETTLEWELL. (PRIVATE NO. 145, 68TH CONGRESS, APPROVED FEBRUARY 9, 1925).

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000, to Beatrice J. Kettlewell, in compensation for injuries sustained on June 29, 1922, as the result of an accident in the Stanislaus National Forest.

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ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF REUBEN R. HUNTER. (PRIVATE NO. 155, 68TH CONGRESS, APPROVED FEBRUARY 10, 1925).

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000 to Reuben R. Hunter, of Deming, New Mexico, in full settlement of all claims against the United States Government on account of injuries received in May, 1904.

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ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF EDWARD B. SAPPINGTON. (PRIVATE NO. 215, 68TH CONGRESS, APPROVED MARCH 2, 1925).

That the United States Employees Compensation Commission shall be, and it is hereby, authorized to extend to Edward B. Sappington, who suffered injuries on May 19, 1910, while patrolling a fire on the Kaniksu National Forest, the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, compensation to be provided hereunder as if the provisions of the Act approved September 7, 1916, had been operative on May 19, 1910.

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ACT TO AUTHORIZE AN EXCHANGE OF LANDS WITH ED JOHNSON, of Eagle, COLORADO. (PRIVATE NO. 238, 68TH CONGRESS, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1925).

That upon the transfer of Ed Johnson to the United States of title to lots numbered 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 of block 35, of the town of Engle, Colorado, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, upon approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, to issue a patent to Ed Johnson for lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 in section 31, township 3 south, range 84 west, sixth principal meridian: Provided, That the patent issued shall reserve to the United States or its grantees or lessees all coal, oil or other mineral deposits in the lands patented as well as the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. 536.

Section 4 of Paragraph 568 of the Fiscal, Property and Administrative Regulations is hereby amended to read as follows:

> Communications to Heads of Other Departments: All communications to heads of other departments and independent establishments of the Government shall be prepared for the signature of the Secretary, the Acting Secretary, the Director of Scientific Work, the Director of Regulatory Work, the Director of Extension Work, the Director of Personnel and Business Administration, or the Director of Information. When a letter is written in reply to a letter addressed to this Department by another department or independent establishment, it should be prepared for the signature of the official indicated on the jacket filled out in the Secretary's Office, referring the letter to the bureau concerned, for the preparation of a reply. As a general rule, if a letter is received from an Acting Secretary or Assistant Secretary of any department, the reply thereto shall be addressed to the Secretary of that department and not to the Acting Secretary or Assistant Secretary who signed the letter. When a letter addressed to the head of another department or independent establishment originates in this Department, it should be prepared for the signature of the Secretary or Acting Secretary if it involves a matter of policy or a question of considerable importance. Such letters relating to routine matters should be prepared for the signature of the appropriate Director.

The purpose of this amendment is to authorize the Directors of the various lines of work in this Department to sign routine communications to other executive departments and independent establishments of the Government.

W M Jardine

Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILED

May 20, 1925.

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W M Jardine
Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

May ~~19~~ 25, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. 537.

Administration of Cooperative Provisions of the Clarke-McNary Reforestation Act (43 Stat. 653).

Sections 1-3 of the Clarke-McNary law provide for cooperative work with the States in forest fire prevention and suppression and in studies of forest taxation and timber insurance. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1926 carries an appropriation of $660,000 for the cooperative work authorized by these sections. The Forest Service of the Department is designated as the agency within the Department to administer this appropriation and the work carried on under it.

Section 4 of the Clarke-McNary law provides for cooperation with States in the distribution of forest planting stock. An appropriation of $50,000 is made available by the Agricultural Act for this project during the fiscal year 1926. The Forest Service is also designated as the agency within the Department to administer this appropriation and the work conducted thereunder.

Section 5 of the Clarke-McNary law provides for assistance to farmers in forestry work in cooperation with the States. An appropriation of $50,000 has been made available by the Agricultural Act for 1926 to carry out this project. The Extension Service of the Department is designated as the agency within the Department to administer this appropriation and the work to be conducted under it.

Department employees administering work under the Clarke-McNary Act will use every effort to secure coordination of the activities of the State departments of forestry, colleges of agriculture, and other agencies engaged in any phase of forestry work contemplated by that Act.

W M Jardine

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Washington

May ~~15~~ 15, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. (43)

Administration of Cooperative Provisions of the Clarke-McNary Reforestation Act (43 Stat. 653)

Sections 1-3 of the Clarke-McNary law provide for cooperative work with the States in forest fire prevention and suppression and in studies of forest taxation and timber insurance. The Agricultural Appropriation Act ~~for this Department~~ for the fiscal year 1926 carries an appropriation of $660,000 for the cooperative work authorized by these sections. The Forest Service of the Department is designated as the agency within the Department to administer this appropriation and the work carried on under it.

Section 4 of the Clarke-McNary law provides for cooperation with States in the distribution of forest planting stock. An appropriation of $50,000 is made available by the Agricultural Act ~~during the fiscal year 1926~~ for this project. The Forest Service is also designated as the agency within the Department to administer this appropriation and the work conducted thereunder. during the fiscal year 1926.

Section 5 of the Clarke-McNary law provides for ~~assisting~~ assistance to farmers in forestry work in cooperation with the States. An appropriation of $50,000 has been made available by the Agricultural Act for ~~the fiscal year~~ 1926 to carry out this project. The Extension Service of the Department is designated as the agency within the Department to administer this appropriation and the work ~~carried on~~ to be conducted under it.

Department employees administering work under the Clarke-McNary Act will use every effort to secure coordination of the activities of the State departments of forestry, colleges of agriculture, and other agencies engaged in any phase of forestry work contemplated by that Act.

Secretary.

Section 2

Agricultural Commission Formed

A Des Moines dispatch to the press of May 14 says: "An agricultural commission, authorized to develop methods of bringing about joint action of all farm organizations with respect to economic and legislative measures, was created May 13 by more than 300 delegates to the farm conference representing the recognized agricultural organizations of the country. No official information was given out as to the make-up of the complete program although recommendations for a law setting up a farm export corporation, shares in which could be acquired by farm organizations on a quota basis, were reported approved. The program also includes, it was reported, a recommendation that the farmer's profit be fixed at 5 per cent and that cost of production be made to include all the factors in farm life that tend to completion of production."

Crop Report

1

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for May 14 says: "Possibly the official forecast of a small winter wheat crop has created the impression that our general crop outlook is not good, but the opposite is the case. Rarely have the prospects of the United States at this time of the year, regarded as a whole, been so favorable. A good agricultural production with the prospect of fair prices is the fairest forecast and realization means new wealth and safeguarded riches. It is true that the winter wheat crop will be small, but this is because 9,500,000 acres of the autumn seeding is lost. That land, however, will not lie idle. It will be put into spring crops, and spring work is unusually well advanced. In the past ten years the average spring plowing completed by the first of May has been 71.3 per cent of the whole....On account of our large livestock interest hay is our most valuable crop, nevertheless receiving the scantest attention in business calculations. The condition of meadows, while not quite up to average, is better than a year ago. Pastures, also, which carry the livestock through the summer and autumn are better than average. Outlook for the producers of beef and of pork is for good prices, so the livestock men can look forward with considerable confidence. Cotton is still doubtful. Heavy rains in the Southwest have relieved the drought and filled that section with optimism. The effect of the drought, however, is not yet fully overcome, but at least the present outlook is favorable to the crop in that section and the acreage will be large. In the East conditions are not so promising as the weather has been too cool and dry. On the whole, the present prospect for cotton would be considered favorable, although by no means ideal. Supplies of old grains of all kinds, even oats, are diminishing quite rapidly and Chicago begins to give evidence of scarcity to fill the May contracts. The total grain and cotton carryover will be small, thus preparing the way for profitable prices even for good-sized crops."

2

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for May 14 says: "Since the appearance of our monthly winter wheat report on May 8 we have been in receipt of a number of communications, some asserting that the Government report, which appeared on the same day and showed a condition figure a little more than nine points higher than ours and between eight and nine points higher than the Government's own figures for April 1, was much too high and that ours was a good deal nearer the truth, and others apparently assuming that the Crop Reporting Board was

May 1925.

Administration of Cooperative Provisions of the Clarke-McNary Law*

Sections 1-3 of the Clarke-McNary law provide for cooperative work with the States in forest fire prevention and suppression and in studies of forest taxation and timber insurance. The Appropriation Act for this Department for the fiscal year 1926 carries an appropriation of $660,000 for the cooperative work authorized by these sections. The Forest Service of the Department is designated as the agency within the Department to administer this appropriation and the work carried on under it.

Section 4 of the Clarke-McNary law provides for cooperation with States in the distribution of forest planting stock. An appropriation of $50,000 is available during the fiscal year 1926 for this project. The Forest Service is also designated as the agency within the Department to administer this appropriation and the work conducted thereunder.

Section 5 of the Clarke-McNary law provides for assisting farmers in forestry work in cooperation with the States. An appropriation of $50,000 has been made available for the fiscal year 1926 to carry out this project. The Extension Service of the Department is designated as the agency within the Department to administer this appropriation and the work carried on under it.

Secretary

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*This statement will be added as the first chapter to the "Cooperative Program of the Department of Agriculture under the Clarke-McNary Law."

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COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNDER

SECTIONS 1-4 OF THE CLARKE-McNARY LAW

Approved: W. M. JARDINE,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 25, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. 537.

Administration of Cooperative Provisions of the Clarke-McNary Reforestation Act (43 Stat. 653).

Sections 1-3 of the Clarke-McNary law provide for cooperative work with the States in forest fire prevention and suppression and in studies of forest taxation and timber insurance. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1926 carries an appropriation of $660,000 for the cooperative work authorized by these sections. The Forest Service of the Department is designated as the agency within the Department to administer this appropriation and the work carried on under it.

Section 4 of the Clarke-McNary law provides for cooperation with States in the distribution of forest planting stock. An appropriation of $50,000 is made available by the Agricultural Act for this project during the fiscal year 1926. The Forest Service is also designated as the agency within the Department to administer this appropriation and the work conducted thereunder.

Section 5 of the Clarke-McNary law provides for assistance to farmers in forestry work in cooperation with the States. An appropriation of $50,000 has been made available by the Agricultural Act for 1926 to carry out this project. The Extension Service of the Department is designated as the agency within the Department to administer this appropriation and the work to be conducted under it.

Department employees administering work under the Clarke-McNary Act will use every effort to secure coordination of the activities of the State departments of forestry, colleges of agriculture, and other agencies engaged in any phase of forestry work contemplated by that Act.

W M Jardine

Secretary.

C O N T E N T S

COOPERATIVE PROGRAM
of the
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNDER SECTIONS 1-4 OF THE CLARKE-McNARY LAW

Fire Protection

The purpose of cooperative fire protection under the Clarke-McNary law is permanent and adequate protection of not only timbered but also cut-over lands with a view to the protection of forest and water resources and the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable for that purpose. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the several States in forest protection "under such conditions as he may determine to be fair and equitable," which obviously gives him wide latitude in adapting Federal cooperation to the requirements of different States. These two basic provisions, (1) continuity of timber production and (2) flexibility of administration, will be the guiding principles in cooperation under the Clarke-McNary law.

While due consideration will be given to the protection of watersheds of navigable streams, cooperation may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be extended to all forest lands, and to "watersheds from which water is secured for domestic use or irrigation," in State and private ownership.

The Federal expenditures for this purpose in any fiscal year cannot exceed the maximum prescribed by the law, which is the amount of State expenditure for the same purpose during the same fiscal year, including accredited private expenditures as hereinafter described.

Definition of Forest Lands

In the following statement wherever the term forest lands is used it will be understood to mean all classes of forest lands, whether timbered, cut over, or burned, and watersheds supplying water for domestic use or irrigation, which are in need of protection. In all phases of cooperation under Section 2 of the Act, as to estimated costs of protection, accredited State and private expenditures, use of Federal allotments, etc., only lands in State and private ownership will be considered.

Recommendations for Permanent and Adequate Protection

The Forest Service will use the authority and direction given the Secretary of Agriculture in Section 1 to cooperate with the several State forestry departments and with forestry associations or other interested organizations in devising or approving recommendations which will set

forth, in the light of present information, the measures essential to permanent and adequate forest protection. The Federal Government, working with the cooperating agencies, will thus (a) help to bring together in definite form the measures of fire protection in each forest region which seem essential to keep its forest lands in continuous production and are equitable to all interests concerned; (b) assist in giving these measures publicity with a view to their general support; and (c) indorse or recommend State or Federal enactments necessary to complete or continue their application.

Financial cooperation in these investigations will be sought in States with forestry departments, forestry associations, or other interested organizations. If financial cooperation is not available from such sources, the cost may be borne by the Federal Government exclusively. Publication of the protective systems indorsed or recommended is anticipated in the form of circulars of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, covering each important forest region and showing the State or other agencies cooperating.

The subject will be treated in a broad and equitable manner, basing the recommendations upon our present knowledge of the protective measures that can be required with a view to keeping forest lands continuously productive. The various methods of fire protection and the extent to which they should be employed will be thoroughly discussed, such as forms of organization, lookouts, patrols, local firewardens, fire crews, slash disposal, burning permits, police regulations as regards fire hazards, spark-arresting devices, no-smoking provisions, and so on. The cost of adequate protection will be estimated for each forest region and for each State in a normal season, and divided in each instance as between the cost of prevention and the cost of suppression. Cost of prevention includes all protection costs except (1) the wages and expenses of local firewardens, key men, or other similar men in State or private employ when actually engaged in fire fighting as distinct from sums paid them as retainers; and (2) the costs for temporary labor, supplies, equipment, transportation, etc., used in fire fighting; in other words, it is the cost of the system normally provided to effect protection, without including those elements of fire-fighting cost which will vary from year to year. While the needed strength of such a normal system may vary gradually with trends of hazard, and its cost with the cost of labor and commodities, its component activities and their near-future cost can be determined closely enough for all practical purposes. Suppression costs, on the other hand, are those above enumerated as additional to prevention cost. There is no accurate basis for their determination because the departure from normal hazard is unpredictable. Past averages afford the nearest approach, but in most cases are affected by the degree to which prevention has been inadequate. A consistent working relation will be sought, requiring change as more experience is gained.

The first essential step contemplated is thus to put definitely before the Executives, the Legislatures, and the people of each State, and also Congress and the Federal Departments concerned, the necessary protective measures which they should adopt to keep forest lands in continuous production. This will be advisable in the States having advanced legislation no less than in States where nothing has been done. The whole process should serve an additional function of value in crystallizing in concrete terms the essential measures of permanent and adequate fire protection in the various forest regions.

In any event and pursuant to the authority and directions given in Section 2 of the Clarke-McNary law, if the system and practice of forest fire prevention and suppression provided by any State substantially promotes the objects of the law as to the protection of forest and water resources and the continuous production of timber, even if short of the measures which may be recommended, the Forest Service will recognize such system and practice, and cooperate with the State. The Forest Service anticipates a gradual building up of the protective work in the various States toward the full scheme contemplated in the measures finally recommended.

Basis for Financial Cooperation

In order that a State system may substantially promote the objectives just mentioned, it should meet the following minimum requirements:

(1) It must be organized on a sufficiently dependable and efficient basis.

(2) It must be State-wide in principle, that is, the State law must authorize protection over the entire State, although, because of inadequate resources, the protection in fact may of necessity be localized.

(3) It must provide for the protection of all classes of State and private forest land in need of protection - timbered, cut over, and burned.

The extent of the State's promotion of the objects of the law, beyond the minimum prescribed above, will depend upon its ability not only to enact and execute the necessary protective laws but to meet its share of the cost of adequate protection. The extent of Federal aid will vary accordingly. It will be adjusted to the degree of State compliance with the full program of protective measures. The general policy of the Forest Service will be to share in the expenditures as State resources increase up to approximately one-fourth of the cost of complete or adequate protection. After an adequate time for developing the legislative and police features of State protection up to the full program, the continuation of Federal cooperation will depend upon the adoption of measures regarded as

vital to the success of the cooperative effort and upon expenditures sufficient to put them into effect, such as a legal assurance of permanency of protection, provisions for the slash hazard, burning permits, or other essential police regulations. Just so long as the main requirements of a national policy of protection are met, there should be the utmost freedom of State development under the program of its own forestry department.

Distribution of Cost

Toward the cost of adequate protection it is the viewpoint of the Forest Service that, as a broad principle, the landowners whose property is protected should contribute one-half and the public one-half, the public half being divided equally between the State and the Federal Government. This is an ideal; the proposed distribution, except as to the Federal portion, is not intended as fixed, for it will vary with the forest region and with administrative practice in the several States. The ultimate Federal share of the cost, or one-fourth, is represented by the yearly authorization of $2,500,000 provided for by Section 3 of the law, after deducting such portions as it may seem advisable to devote to studies of forest taxation and timber insurance.

Just how the State raises the remaining three-fourths is for the State to decide. As a general principle, however, it should be recognized that public aid is particularly needed in the protection of cut-over and young growth lands. It is regarded as reasonable and equitable for a State to require private owners to supply an equivalent to the cost of protecting valuable stands of merchantable timber and to use public moneys especially in the protection of young growth. The Forest Service encourages such State requirements.

In addition to the expenditures which it has been customary to recognize in the Weeks Law cooperation, the Forest Service will credit State expenditures incurred under the direction of the State forestry department for the following activities:

(1) The supervision and inspection of slash disposal operations, but not the actual cost of the disposal itself.

(2) The enforcement of fire police regulations as to railroads, logging equipment, etc., and of any laws designed primarily to reduce or control forest fire hazards.

(3) Fire research studies.

(4) Fire educational activities such as the salaries of special men, moving picture equipment, and so on.

As is customary with estimates for all fire protection expenditures, those for research and special educational work will be budgeted on the regular form submitted by the State forestry department. The original disbursement will be made by the State, and the Federal Government will reimburse the State in the manner hereinafter provided.

In fairness and as an encouragement to private forest owners, the Clarke-McNary law in Section 2 provides that State expenditures for the protection of forest lands may include "the expenditures of forest owners or operators which are required by State law or which are made in pursuance of the forest protection system of the State under State supervision and for which in all cases the State renders satisfactory accounting." The intent of this provision is that private expenditures, no less than the State's own expenditures, must be of such a character and so made as to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable for the purpose.

It will, therefore, be the policy of the Federal Government to allow private expenditures to be accredited with State expenditures as an offset to the amount expended by the Federal Government where such expenditures are either (1) required by State law or (2) incurred in cooperation with, or supplemental to, the State's protective system and under State supervision. In every case, the protection must have reasonable assurance of permanency. Unless the work is done directly by the State or Federal Forest Service, it should be based upon a written agreement between the State and the private agency, which provides for the protection of all classes of forest lands within the area covered by the agreement, and the State must vouch for the correctness of the expenditures.

A requirement of State law, such as the compulsory patrol laws of several of the States, is the ideal basis for private participation in the cost of protection. In the absence of such requirement, however, and as an encouragement to private participation on a permanent basis, voluntary expenditures incurred by the organized effort of associations or of individuals will be recognized for the time being, where:

(1) The State law provides for such association or individual effort or authorizes cooperation by the State with associations or individuals in forest fire protection.

(2) The association or individual protection work is under the immediate direction of a deputy State warden or ranger and is under general supervision by the State Forester or corresponding officer.

(3) The protection is administered by the Federal Forest Service under cooperative agreements with owners, and is conducted at their expense.

(4) Funds expended are checked and certified by the State.

Such forms of voluntary private expenditure can be recognized only for a limited period, within which the State legislature can reasonably be expected to take the necessary action for placing the protection on a more assured basis established by State legislation.

The class of private expenditures that will be recognized includes all expenses incident to the regular protective system organized in cooperation with the State system, such as expenditures for administration, inspection, lookouts, patrols, necessary improvements, and fire fighting. The following will not be recognized:

(1) All private expenditures incident to logging or lumber operations, such as those for the disposal of slash, the felling of snags, special logging patrols, personal services to prevent the escape of fire from logging or lumber operations, installation of spark-arresting devices, substitution of oil burning for wood-burning equipment, and the like.

(2) Expenditures of any kind incurred by railroads for the prevention and suppression of fires along their rights of way. A railroad is the active agency itself constituting the menace or causing the fire. It is in a class alike with the lumberjack, river driver, camper, fisherman, hunter, autoist, brush-burning farmer, sawmill, donkey or other logging engine, tractor, threshing machine, and so on.

Supervision of private effort and the rendering of "satisfactory accounting" by the State will be complied with respectively (1) where the private protective work, by association or individual, is under the direction of a fireward en, ranger or other official who holds appointment from the State, and (2) where the private accounts are audited by State inspectors so that the State is enabled to certify to their correctness. Such accounts, however, should always be available for further audit by Federal inspectors. In instances where the areas to be protected do not justify a separate protective system, either by an association or an individual, the State may collect assessments and handle the protection direct.

Voluntary expenditures of private forest owners, except as described above, cannot be recognized as a permanent basis for Federal allotments. This is true notwithstanding the fact that in certain States these expenditures are at present a valuable element in the protective system. We are building for a permanent, dependable control of the forest fire hazard. A protective system carried out for five or ten years and then terminated because the private owner withdraws will mean that the expenditures during those five or ten years may largely be wasted as far as the production of new crops is concerned.

Since it is one of the objects of the Federal legislation to extend and improve protection throughout all the forested area of each cooperating State, the Federal Government will require that Federal funds be used to extend the area protected or to intensify existing protective measures rather than to replace any part of the present expenditures by the State and private owners.

Basis of Federal Allotment

Expenditures equal to 25 per cent of the cost of adequate protection of State and privately owned forest lands represents the expected ultimate participation of the Federal Government. On the basis that the national interest is best served by nation-wide protection, the first obligation resting upon these Federal funds will be to get a fair start made by every forested State. Following the policy of the past four years, the Government will continue to match the expenditures of any State, including accredited private expenditures, up to a minimum proportion of the cost of adequate protection. Allotments up to such minimum proportion have represented, and will continue to represent, a prior lien upon the Federal appropriation. In order that the stability of the protective systems may not be impaired, such allotments will not be reduced as long as the States meet the requirements of cooperation, except in the event of a serious reduction in the Federal appropriation or for other unavoidable causes such as requests for cooperation from new States. This minimum percentage limit will be uniform for all States; and the amounts thus allotted will be known as the regular Federal allotments.

Beyond the regular allotments for any given year, the additional Federal funds available will be used as extra allotments. Extra allotments will be made in recognition of State and private funds available for protective work, on the principle of encouraging States and private owners to increase their protection up to an adequate point. The amount of the extra allotment will be based upon a uniform percentage of the excess of the total State and private funds budgeted for prevention over the regular Federal allotment. Because of changes in Federal and State appropriations and the fact that new States will continue to qualify for Federal aid, the extra allotments will in all likelihood vary from year to year.

The minimum percentage limit will be fixed at as near 10 per cent of the cost of adequate protection as the Federal appropriation will allow. When annual appropriations of $1,000,000 or more are secured, at least 25 per cent of the Federal fund will be held available for extra allotments. If smaller appropriations are secured, the same principle will be recognized as far as possible without reducing the present allotments to any cooperating States.

The Federal Government will thus endeavor to carry one-half of the expenditures for protection until the Federal allotment reaches a certain percentage of the cost of adequate protection in each State. Thereafter, as Federal funds become available and as the State increases the protection furnished by itself or by private owners, the Government will increase the Federal allotment until it reaches 25 per cent of the cost of adequate protection.

The present practice of establishing a maximum allotment other than that prescribed by the law, which has been a temporary expedient, will be discarded as unnecessary, in view of the increase anticipated in the Federal appropriation.

No contingent will be held. New States which qualify for cooperation will receive allotments in the next Federal fiscal year, but must depend upon unexpended balances of allotments to other States for the remainder of the fiscal year current at the time they qualify.

Disbursement of Federal Funds

Federal funds will be disbursed on a reimbursement percentage basis, as at present, with the difference that expenditures for prevention only will be considered and should be reported by the States on the customary voucher claiming reimbursement. Only if the State and admissible private expenditures for prevention are less than the regular Federal allotment will suppression expenditures be counted, and then only to the extent necessary to enable the State to secure all of this regular allotment. This change in policy has in view the primary purpose of concentrating fire protection activities upon prevention rather than suppression. In other words, it puts a premium upon prevention measures. The ultimate aim is the practical elimination of the large fire and the keeping of all fires to such size as can be handled by the regular preventive force with a minimum of additional help. Further, the expenditures of a State for prevention are relatively stable and not subject to wide fluctuations with differences in fire seasons. As a result, a State can count more definitely on the total amount of Federal reimbursement which it will receive, since it will get a specified percentage of this stable expenditure.

Reimbursement, then, will be on the basis of the proportion which the total Federal allotment bears to the total of all funds budgeted for prevention - Federal, State, and private. This will in theory have the effect of limiting the Federal expenditures to purposes of prevention.

In accordance with the provision of the law which limits cooperation to State agencies only, claims for reimbursement must be submitted by the State exclusively and payment will be made only to the State. The voucher will carry a special certification for use by the State in certifying to the correctness of private expenditures.

Cooperative budgets submitted by the States will provide for showing in addition to the estimates of Federal and State funds, as at present, the estimates of private funds also.

Responsibility for Cooperative Protection

As at present, the responsibility for organizing, administering, and maintaining the efficiency of the cooperative forest fire protection system will rest wholly on the State. The Forest Service, however, will reserve the right to inspect the work at any time, offer suggestions, make recommendations, and withdraw cooperation from a State that fails to maintain a standard of protection commensurate with resources available.

Federal Inspection

Since the actual administration of the cooperative fire protection is left to the States, inspection of the work by representatives of the Federal Government is necessary in order that the Government may be fully informed as to what the States are doing and make sure that the Nation is receiving full value for the financial assistance given. As at present, inspections will continue to be made, therefore, first, to satisfy the Federal Government that the terms of the law and cooperative agreements are being complied with, including the validity of the claims for reimbursement previously submitted by the State; second, to determine how effectively the State is handling the cooperative fire protection work; third, to help coordinate and standardize State effort and to assist State officials through advice and suggestions as to ways in which the work can be done to better advantage; and fourth, to secure an understanding of the situation in the State, as an aid in formulating present and future suggestions by the Forest Service for improvements in State practices and legislation. While inspectors should not hesitate to make suggestions or to call the attention of the proper State authorities to weaknesses or failures in the organization, there will, of course, be no interference with the State's administration of the work or any assumption of administrative authority or responsibility. A review of the fire plan, in advance of each fire season, will constitute an important feature of the inspection work.

To provide adequately for inspection, the appointment of special inspectors to handle the Clarke-McNary law cooperation will be made in all of the principal forest regions as soon as the necessary funds become available. Regional inspectors are now located at Asheville, Duluth, Missoula, San Francisco, and Portland (Ore.). One will shortly be placed at Amherst, Mass., to cover the Northeastern States. It is also planned to place an inspector in the Gulf States as funds become available. The aim in the future is to have these inspectors and others who will be appointed assist in all phases of Federal and State cooperation in forestry, including not only fire protection, but tax investigations, and the distribution of planting material.

Forest Tax Investigations

The purpose of cooperative investigations of forest taxation under the Clarke-McNary law is to study the effect of tax laws, methods, and practices upon forest perpetuation and to devise tax laws that are designed to encourage the conservation and growing of timber. The Forest Service will use the authority and direction given the Secretary of Agriculture in Section 3 to cooperate with the States or other suitable agencies.

If the necessary appropriation becomes available, investigations will be started in three of the important forest regions on the basis of the following plan:

Plan of Study

In outlining a plan for a study of forest taxation it has been necessary to take into account the fact that very little detailed authoritative information on the existing forest tax situation, or of its influence on reforestation, is available as a basis for intensive study. The plan which follows is based on a belief that forest taxation cannot be adequately considered or wisely modified without reference to the general State and local tax and revenue situation. It is based still further on the belief that detailed information should be available to permit the theoretical application of proposed taxation methods to concrete data of actual and assessed forest land values. Such an application would in effect constitute a theoretical check on the feasibilit and practicability of modifications from the standpoint of local and general State revenue conditions, and similarly a check from the standpoint of taxation which would not discourage timber growing.

Data to be Collected

The first important class of information secured will be to show in detail the existing forest land and timber tax situation, and in more general terms the tax situation on other kinds of property. Detailed information will therefore be secured on the constitutional, legislative, and traditional basis for taxation, and on their practical application in the levying of assessments and collection of taxes on forest land and other classes of property.

On forest land taxation more specifically data will be collected on the character of the forest, i. e., whether mature, second growth or cull, etc., and the acreage of each class; on actual and assessed values; on tax rates under the property tax, etc. Similar information will be secured on any other forms of taxes levied on forest land or the income

derived from it, such as the income tax. In order that the effect of modifications upon the revenues of different political units such as States, counties, etc., may be more fully understood, data will be secured on the proportion of forest taxes of all kinds finally paid to each.

The information indicated in the preceding paragraph on the existing forest tax situation will also be secured in more generalized, summary form on agricultural and other classes of property such as personal and public utilities, and for other economic groups such as manufacturing and commercial. Totals by political units of property values and taxes paid under the property and other taxes will permit the comparison of forest land taxation and that of other forms of property, and hence an analysis of the distribution of the tax burden on different forms of property by value and income.

The second important class of data which will be collected is that which will tend to show the effect of the existing tax situation on reforestation and timber growing. This will include information for a series of years on: the land policy of timberland owners as to the holding or sale of forest lands; purchase and blocking up of land units; the relinquishment of lands for delinquent taxes and their purchase in tax sales; the policy of owners as to cutting mature timber on a sustained yield plan; reforestation through suitable methods of cutting, fire and insect protection, artificial planting, etc.

The third important class of data which will be collected will include various other information necessary to work out modified systems of taxation and to check them on specific sets of data representing actual conditions. It will include for the States studied constitutional, legislative, administrative, and traditional restrictions and handicaps which have a very large practical value in determining both the form and extent of feasible modifications in existing law and practice. It will include information on such phases of public opinion on taxation as are likely, in a similar way, to influence the character and extent of modifications. It will include information supplementing that already available on current stumpage and forest land values and trends in different sections of the country and for various species and products, as a basis for the determination of present and probable future values. Because of the possibility of valuable suggestions, it should include as a minimum, where not already available, the translation and summarizing of the systems of forest taxation now used in selected foreign countries and the broad relation of these systems to the general taxation system. It should possibly include a study of the compound interest problem in relation to timber growing and taxation as an element in the cost of production.

How the Data will be Collected

As a preliminary measure it may prove advisable to have the entire group of investigators assigned to the problem work for a brief period in a single State to develop common working standards and methods of approach, and in short, a common conception of the job. The work will then, however, be undertaken simultaneously in each of three important forest sections of the country, as for example, the West, the South, the Northeast, or the Lake States. The work may be begun in only one State in each region, selected to take advantage of the best available records, of the most favorable opportunities for cooperation, and of the most favorable public and legislative opinion for the serious consideration of findings. After completion in the first group of States, work will be taken up successively in a series of additional States. It will be unnecessary to cover entire States, since data secured from representative counties will answer all practical purposes. All possible use will be made of records which have already been compiled by State and local officials.

The technical personnel will consist of a carefully selected group which should include both foresters and economists, so far as possible with a previous knowledge of forest and general taxation. The work must be directed by a man of exceptional capacity, training, and experience.

A particular effort will be made to secure the cooperation of all interested agencies which are in a position to assist by aiding in the collection of data or making that already collected available or by advice on plans for the work and in the interpretation of results. Such agencies will include State Tax Commissions, State forestry organizations, local county and township officials, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census, and other units of the Federal Government, private interests, taxation specialists in universities and research institutions, etc. The Forest Service may cooperate with existing agencies or initiate the investigations and subsequent steps itself as the conditions in each region indicate which course will be the more effective.

Improved System of Forest Taxation

Based upon the data collected, an attempt will be made to select the best of the plans for forest taxation from those already proposed or to devise still others which offer greater promise. As far as practicable and consistent with the duty of the Forest Service to function as an impartial and disinterested public agency, it will cooperate with local organizations in selecting or devising the most promising plan of forest taxation. Plan or plans selected should:

Place a tax burden on timber comparable with that on other forms of property, taking into account the essentially different nature of timber growing as compared with other forms of business enterprise and the difference between virgin stands and second growth and bare land.

Take into account and provide adequately for the current needs for revenue of local communities.

Outline: first, where necessary, minor adjustments in present practice which are feasible of adoption under existing conditions and the present status of public opinion; and, second, the ideal system which can only be secured after a longer period of education and adjustment.

Distribution of Planting Stock

The purpose of cooperative distribution of forest planting stock under the Clarke-McNary law (Sec. 4) is to encourage the growing of windbreaks, shelterbelts, and timber crops on the farms. The Federal Government will cooperate with the States in aiding them to grow forest trees and to dispose of them to farmers upon the most advantageous terms consistent with the State's policy of distribution.

Federal expenditures must, therefore, be limited to work connected with the farms, and cannot exceed the expenditure by the State for the same purpose during the same fiscal year. Depending upon the planting policy of the several States, it is assumed that the Federal expenditures will be for such purposes as the following:

(1) Establishing new nurseries;

(2) Enlarging existing nurseries, in order to grow more trees; and

(3) Furnishing seed through large scale collections or purchases of such species as red pine or others, which it is difficult for State nurseries to obtain. (Whenever desirable and possible, the Federal Government will furnish seed instead of money.)

Where States in the same general region have difficulty in establishing nurseries, the Federal fund might be used to establish a regional nursery for serving two or more States.

Section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act is meant to apply to the nursery part of farm reforestation, including the actual distribution of trees to the farmers. All overhead costs in connection with the nursery operations, including seed collection or purchase, are a proper charge against this activity. This section does not, however, provide for cooperation in actual planting operations on farms, which activity is covered by Section 5 of the Clarke-McNary Act.

As a rule, the State forestry department, where one exists, is the State agency which directs the State Forest Nursery and handles such service work as the distribution of trees to private owners. It will, therefore, be the general policy of the Federal Government to cooperate with the State forestry departments. This will not be an inflexible rule, however, because a number of the State forestry departments, particularly those in the West, either do not engage in such work or are not authorized to do it. They for the most part prefer that the work be handled by the State agricultural college. In some States which have a forestry department, as

well as in some which do not, the agricultural college is already engaged in the work of distributing forest trees. Where the State forestry department is not engaged in the distribution of forest trees to farmers, the Federal Government will cooperate with the State agency which, in its judgment, is best qualified to conduct this work.

State policy varies also as to financing the growing and distribution of the trees. One extreme is where the State meets the entire cost of growing the trees, distributes them free, and receives no reimbursement whatever; the other extreme is where the State makes the initial outlay but sells the trees at cost of production, and is thus reimbursed in full. Between these extremes various methods have been adopted by the States for meeting a portion of the cost. The Forest Service believes that the best results will be obtained in the long run by having the recipient pay for the cost of the material. However, the Service will accept as the basis for cooperation whatever policy may be in effect in a State.

To carry out the intent of Section 4 of the Clarke-McNary law, the Federal Government will adopt the following procedure in making allotments of Federal funds:

Regular Federal Allotment - A fixed sum, tentatively set at $2,000, and to be known as the regular Federal allotment, will first be allotted to each State that seeks and qualifies for cooperation. The allotment will be less to any State unable to take up its full quota of $2,000. It is believed that this plan for distributing a portion of the Federal fund will provide the necessary encouragement to States either not yet distributing forest tree stock to farmers or doing so only on an inadequate scale, and that it will provide the element of stability in the funds available for State use that is essential to carrying out this cooperative project on a sustained basis.

Extra Federal Allotment - In recognition of proportionate State effort, any balance in the appropriation or accruing from unused quotas in the regular Federal allotments will be distributed as extra allotments among the States. The basis for such distribution will be the excess of State funds budgeted over the regular Federal allotments. A maximum for these extra allotments may be established if equity seems to require it.

The requirements for cooperation will be (1) that the State in each instance will expend from appropriated funds or receipts from sales of stock an amount at least equal to the Federal expenditure; (2) that the Federal allotment and the qualifying State funds shall be expended exclusively in procuring, producing, and distributing forest planting material for farmers; (3) that in States which make a charge for planting stock such charges shall not recover any part of their Federal allotment; and (4) that

the plans and practice of the State are effective in securing the use of the planting material for reforesting denuded or nonforested farm lands with useful wood crops.

A budget will be required from each State qualifying for this kind of Federal aid, which should show (1) the total funds (Federal and State) available for expenditure in the production and distribution of forest trees to farmers during the ensuing Federal fiscal year, and (2) the distribution of these funds under the various items of cost.

The State forestry department will incur all original expenses, and will be reimbursed by the Federal Government in an amount not to exceed the total Federal allotment. Reimbursement will be made on the basis of a certain percentage of such expenses, representing the proportion which the total Federal allotment bears to the total of the funds (Federal and State) budgeted.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

May 28, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. 538.

Packers and Stockyards Administration.

Mr. John T. Caine, III, has been appointed Chief of the Packers and Stockyards Administration, and Mr. G. N. Dagger has been designated Assistant Chief of this Administration.

W M Jardine

Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Secretary

May 22, 1925.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CAMPBELL.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

In order to insure efficiency in the conduct of the Packers and Stockyards Administration it is recommended that the office of Assistant Chief be created. This will promote continuity in the work. For this position I nominate Mr. G. N. Dagger, formerly in Charge, Division of Rates and Practices, and recently Acting in Charge of this Administration.

Very truly yours,

John T. Caine III

Chief.

Recommend approval
WGC

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Files

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W M Jardine
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

June 4, 1925.
~~May XXX, XXXX~~

MEMORANDUM NO. 539.

Committee on Simplified Office Procedure.

Mr. C. W. Kitchen, Business Manager, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is hereby designated to fill the vacancy on the Department Committee on Simplified Office Procedure caused by the resignation of Paul D. Kelleter, former Director of Purchases and Sales. Mr. Kitchen will act as Chairman of the Committee and also as the representative of the Department of Agriculture on the Interdepartmental Board on Simplified Office Procedure, as contemplated by Circular No. 137 of the Bureau of the Budget, dated May 16, 1924. The Committee as at present constituted will consist of C.W.Kitchen, Chairman; H. E. Allanson, Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry; and John P. Wenchel, Assistant to the Solicitor. Department Memorandum No. 486 is amended accordingly.

R. W. Dunlap
Acting Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 2, 1925.

MEMORANDUM TO MR. W. A. JUMP

Dear Mr. Jump:

My attention has just been called to the fact that you desire to have Mr. Kitchen serve as a member and Chairman of the Department Committee on Simplified Office Procedure and also represent the Department on the Departmental Board on Simplified Office Procedure.

Although Mr. Kitchen now has a very heavy program and we are always finding additional things for him to do within the Bureau, nevertheless we feel that Mr. Kitchen can perform a real service as a member of the Committee on Simplified Office Procedure. While Mr. Kitchen has been a little reluctant to assume additional responsibilities in addition to his numerous and heavy duties, yet he expresses a willingness to serve the Committee in so far as he can in this new capacity.

We are, therefore, glad to be able to approve the selection of Mr. Kitchen as Chairman and member of the Committee in question.

Very truly yours,

Nils A. Olsen

Assistant Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

Per. 04

June 5, 1928

Hon. H. M. Lord,

Director, Bureau of the Budget.

Dear General Lord:

I transmit herewith for your information a copy of an order of the Acting Secretary of Agriculture designating Mr. C. W. Kitchen, Business Manager, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, as the member of the Committee on Simplified Office Procedure for the Department of Agriculture, vice P. D. Kelleter, resigned. Mr. H. E. Allanson, Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and Mr. John P. Wenchel, Assistant to the Solicitor, will continue to serve as members of the Committee.

Mr. Kitchen will act as Chairman of the Committee and also as the representative of the Department of Agriculture on the Interdepartmental Board on Simplified Office Procedure, as contemplated by Budget Bureau Circular 137 of May 16, 1924.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Jump

Acting Director.

Enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

June 12, 1924.

MEMORANDUM NO. 486

Committee on Simplified Office Procedure.

Pursuant to Circular No. 137 of the Bureau of the Budget, dated May 16, 1924, a Departmental Committee on Simplified Office Procedure is hereby established, to consist of Paul D. Kelleter, Director of Purchases and Sales, Chairman; H. E. Allanson, Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry; and John P. Wenchel, Assistant to the Solicitor. This committee is authorized and directed to investigate within the Department matters pertaining to office procedure, with a view to promoting economy and efficiency through simplicity and uniformity of practice. The Chairman of the Departmental Committee, Mr. Kelleter, will act as the representative of the Department of Agriculture on the Interdepartmental Board on Simplified Office Procedure, as contemplated by the Budget Order referred to. All officers and members of the Department are requested to cooperate to the fullest extent with this committee, which is hereby authorized to call upon bureaus and offices for necessary assistance in its work.

Henry C. Wallace
Secretary.

Files

PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 10, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. 540.

Amendment to the Administrative Regulations.

Paragraph 489 of the Administrative Regulations of the Department is hereby amended, effective July 1, 1925, by addition of the following sub-paragraph:

> All officers and employees of the United States or of the District of Columbia, who are members of the Naval Reserve, shall be entitled to leave of absence from their respective duties, without loss of pay, time, or efficiency rating, on all days during which they are employed, under orders, on training duty for periods not to exceed fifteen days in any one calendar year.

The amendment incorporates the provision of the act of February 28, 1925, Public No. 512, 68th Congress.

R. W. Dunlap

Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

June 6, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO.

Amendment to the Administrative Regulations.

Paragraph 489 of the Administrative Regulations of the Department is hereby amended by addition of the following subparagraph:

> All officers and employees of the United States or of the District of Columbia, who are members of the Naval Reserve, shall be entitled to leave of absence from their respective duties, without loss of pay, time, or efficiency rating, on all days during which they are employed, under orders, on training duty for periods not to exceed fifteen days in any one calendar year.

The amendment incorporates the provision of the act of February 28, 1925, Public No. 512, 68th Congress.

Secretary.

June 6, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO.

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R M

Secretary.

June 6, 1923.

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The amendment incorporates the provision of the act of February 22, 1923, Public No. 512, 66th Congress.

A. M.

Secretary.

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE

Monthly Supplement

PUBLISHED BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fourth Series MAY, 1925 *Vol. 4, No. 11*

The Following Notices Were Issued from the Office of the Postmaster General

HARRY S. NEW, POSTMASTER GENERAL

FEDERAL BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS

In order to insure the fullest possible support to the President's policy of economy and efficiency in the transaction of Government business, it is directed that postmasters throughout the United States and its possessions associate themselves with the local organizations of Federal officials, known as Federal business associations, wherever these associations have been organized and take an active interest in the work of these organizations.

It is also desired that postmasters take an active part in the formation of new Federal business associations in the places indicated by the coordinator for the area in which they are located.

These Federal business associations call for something more than perfunctory membership. They are active, constructive, executive auxiliaries, contributing powerfully to efficient Federal business organization by cooperative effort on extra departmental knowledge and sympathy.

LEAVE FOR SERVICE IN NAVAL RESERVE CORPS

APRIL 29, 1925.

ORDER No. 1863.

Inspectors in charge of divisions, superintendents of divisions, Railway Mail Service, and postmasters at offices of the first and second class are informed that the Naval Reserve bill which becomes effective July 1, 1925, contains the following provision:

"That all officers and employees of the United States or of the District of Columbia, who are members of the Naval Reserve, shall be entitled to leave of absence from their respective duties, without loss of pay, time, or efficiency rating, on all days during which they are employed, under orders, on training duty for periods not to exceed fifteen days in any one calendar year."

An employee requesting leave with pay under the above law should file his application therefor, through his immediate superior, and after the reserve duty has been performed he should furnish for transmission to the department his orders, or certified copies thereof, and any other information that will be of assistance to the department in determining whether the service was properly authorized and leave with pay should be allowed.

PREPARATION OF VOUCHERS

The following rulings made by the Post Office Department, Division of the General Accounting Office, are published for the information and guidance of postmasters in preparing vouchers to their accounts:

(1) Whenever an incorrect entry appears on a salary voucher, correction may be made by ringing out the incorrect amount, preceded by the notation "Correct amount," followed by the initials of the payee made by him in person. The notations to be made in black ink.

(2) Employees of the Postal Service need not be required to sign their names in full on pay rolls and vouchers. For example: John Walter Smith may sign J. W. Smith.

The signature of the employee is to support the payment and it is not essential to the value of the signature as supporting evidence to be signed in full if it is so signed as to identify the employee as the one entitled to payment.

44074°—25†——1

act Feb. 28, 1925
Pub. 512, 68th Cong.

ADVERTISING MATTER POSTED AS FIRST-CLASS MAIL

It has been represented that because of the increased postage rate on third-class mail, effective April 15, many advertisers propose sending out their circular matter under first-class postage.

Where first-class postage is paid, such matter shall be given the same expeditious treatment and handling as other first-class mail, though it may be known it is only of an advertising character. All postmasters and postal employees shall be governed accordingly.

FRAUD ORDERS

Fraud orders have been issued against the following concerns and parties:

The National Disabled Soldiers League; National Disabled Soldiers League (Inc.), John T. Nolan, commander; John T. Nolan, national commander; James F. McCann, national treasurer, and Kenneth D. Murphy, national adjutant, and their officers and agents as such, at Washington, D. C., and New York, N. Y.

The Sidereal Studios, "Beryl," and their officers and agents as such, at New York, N. Y.

The Goodyear Engraving System and its officers and agents as such, at New York, N. Y.

B. P. Holmes and Benjamin P. Holmes, and their agents as such, at Vidalia, Pa.

John Andreu at Chicago and Springfield, Ill.

The Mexico Land Co.; Aztec Oil Co.; West Coast Agricultural Land Co. (Inc.); A. C. Johnson, president; E. M. Hodges, secretary-treasurer; A. C. Johnson; E. M. Johnson; Lillian Hodges, and their officers and agents as such, at Kansas City, Mo; Durant, Okla.; Denver, Colo.; Los Angeles, Calif.; and Mexico City, Mexico, D. F.

Mademoiselle P. Doinard and P. Doinard, at 55, Rue de Dantzig, Paris, France; and M. Smith, Kronprinsensgade 12, Copenhagen K., Denmark.

M. Ulbrandt, Postbox 115, Gothersgade 91, Copenhagen, Denmark.

All mail addressed to the said parties should be returned to senders stamped "Fraudulent: Mail to this address returned by order of Postmaster General."

AMENDMENTS TO THE POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The amendments are printed on one side of pages at the back of the supplements and should be clipped therefrom regularly each month, as they are intended for pasting directly opposite the sections amended, or for posting in a blank book, the margin of each section amended being marked with the number of the insert affecting that particular section. The following subjects are treated in the amendments published this month:

Insert No.

104. Salaries, Railway Mail Service.
105. Expenses, supervisory employees, Railway Mail Service.
106. Travel allowances, Railway Mail Service.
107. Classification, etc., Railway Mail Service.
108. Classification, etc., railway post office lines.
109–111. Registry return receipts.
112. Collection of customs duties.
113. Claims re insured parcels mailed to Canada.
114. False evidence in compromise cases, etc.
115. Navy mail clerks.
116. Registered air mail.
117. Postmasters to collect duty, etc.

The Following Notices Were Issued from the Bureau of the First Assistant Postmaster General

JOHN H. BARTLETT, FIRST ASSISTANT

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO ATTEND POSTMASTERS' CONVENTIONS

Leave of absence is granted without application therefor, to postmasters who desire to attend the following conventions.

All offices must be left in charge of competent and duly sworn employees.

Such absences will be charged against annual leave, and upon a postmaster's return to his office he must promptly report to the inspector in charge of the division in which his office is located the number of days' leave taken. Any leave taken in excess of the maximum amount of annual leave allowed with pay for the current fiscal year must be

promptly reported in order that proper deduction may be made in the postmaster's salary.

Iowa State Branch of the National League of District Postmasters.—Des Moines, Iowa, May 22 and 23, 1925.

Florida Association of Postmasters and the Florida State Branch of the National League of District Postmasters.—Miami, Fla., May 28 and 29, 1925, Florida State branch of the National League of District Postmasters, Miami, May 30, 1925.

Indiana State Branch of the National League of District Postmasters.—Indianapolis, Ind., May 18 and 19, 1925.

Georgia State branch of the National League of District Postmasters.—Atlanta, Ga., May 18 and 19, 1925.

Illinois Association of Postmasters.—Evanston, Ill., May 21 and 22, 1925.

Illinois State Branch of the National League of District Postmasters.—Springfield, Ill., May 20 and 21, 1925.

Connecticut State Branch of the National League of District Postmasters.—Hartford, Conn., June 16, 1925.

Massachusetts State Branch of the National League of District Postmasters.—Springfield, Mass., June 17, 1925.

Michigan State Branch of the National League of District Postmasters.—Bay City, Mich., June 2 and 3, 1925.

Minnesota State branch of the National League of District Postmasters.—St. Paul, Minn., June 18 and 19, 1925.

New Hampshire and Vermont State branches of the National League of District Postmasters.—Lebanon, N. H., June 18 and 19, 925.

The tri-state postmasters.—Kansas City, Mo., May 22 and 23, 1925.

A CAMPAIGN FOR IMPROVEMENT

Now that postal employees, including postmasters, clerks, carriers, and others under this bureau, have received their increases in salaries and settled down to work on a new basis, I trust more contented and happy, is it not proper that this bureau, in charge of the management of post offices, should appeal to postmasters, supervisory officials, clerks, carriers, laborers, and any others, to make their work for the Government a little more efficient and effectual?

If the department might be able to assume that those who do the work of the Postal Service would become from 2 to 5 per cent more efficient and more effectual, it would in the aggregate amount to a large sum of money and would, in a large way, justify the efficiency prediction of the salary increase.

Results in a post office on a basis of efficiency do not always depend upon each man doing more work, although it is desired that each shall give to his Government a full and honest day's work. But results depend a great deal on there being no waste—neither waste of energy, steps, or other things which result in a waste of time and therefore money.

Postmasters are now asked to get their staffs together and start a study and program whereby the post offices may be made more effectual in dollars and cents and in service. Five per cent more effectual does not seem to be setting a goal too high.

If the amount of business of a post office was constantly the same—that is, not increasing—an increase of 5 per cent in efficiency might be measured by reducing the expense of the office by 5 per cent. But most offices are confronted with a constantly increasing business, so that the result of these efforts may not be a decrease of 5 per cent in the actual expense, but it may be 5 per cent less than it otherwise would be if this effort were not made. Clerks on an average in the country now represent about $7,000 in revenue and carriers $10,000. How does your office compare with these figures? Can you improve your showing?

The department does not get pleasure, of course, in dropping men out of the service, and yet if an office has more men than it needs, they must be dropped. Competent men who are dropped because of lack of work should be assured that an effort will be made to place them where there is work. Incompetent men must be dropped and competent men supplied if any are needed.

Much may be gained in efficiency by a proper arrangement of the equipment and the assignment of the men at their work in the big workrooms. There is a greater danger of misarrangement and loss of steps, and loss of motion.

There is always an opportunity to study the adaptability of men to the particular work in the office which they are doing, and much is often gained by such study. Clerks in an

office as a rule are willing to do a good day's work and actually do perform a good day's work. And yet with proper supervision and correlation and arrangement their efficiency may be increased 5 per cent.

There is always a best way to perform any given task. This means with the greatest efficiency and least expenditure of energy and time. The initial training of employees should therefore be given the closest attention so that they will not form bad habits of performance, resulting in lost motion and waste time. Distributors should be taught how to handle their mail with the least possible number of motions. Carriers should be instructed as to the proper manner of routing their mail, labeling their cases, casing, and tieing out their mail, etc. Many carriers consume too much time in the office preparing their mail for delivery, resulting in curtailed trips.

The best arrangement of furniture and equipment is that which enables the distribution and dispatch, and the receipt, distribution, and delivery of the mails in the most expeditious manner with a minimum amount of handling, transporting, etc. Consideration must be given to the different operations to the end that the locations of facing tables, canceling machines, primary cases, secondary cases, bag racks, carriers' routing cases, etc., are such that the work may be properly corelated.

For example, there should be such an arrangement that after the mail has been faced and canceled it may be carried or trucked to the distributing cases over the shortest possible distance. The mail should be kept flowing smoothly and constantly from one operation to the other in proper sequence with a minimum expenditure of energy and time.

Working schedules should be arranged so that the maximum number of men are on duty during rush hours, and in the larger offices consideration should be given to overlapping crew schedules during the peak of the rush, thus eliminating the necessity for auxiliary forces.

In some offices a fixed number of men, either regular or auxiliary, or both, are assigned regularly to a crew. This should not be. The number in a crew should vary from day to day and from hour to hour, according to the volume of the work to be performed, those not needed at a given time to be withdrawn and assigned elsewhere.

Entire crews or portions of crews should be shifted according to the exigencies of the service as dictated by congestion at any given point, and having in mind the dispatching and delivery schedules.

The fixing of standards of work should be considered particularly in the larger offices where the volume of work permits it, and from time to time careful check should be made to determine whether clerks are performing satisfactory service. It is suggested that there should be such standards in the distribution of mail, varied according to the number of separations to be made and the intricacy of the scheme of distribution; in the performance of the directory service; entering the changes of address; writing notices to publishers; recording window registration; entering registers on dispatch sheets and listing money orders.

One of the greatest studies a post office has is the routing of the carriers. Too much study can not be put upon this subject. Conditions are constantly changing and the arrangement of delivery districts requires constant attention. Carriers should be routed so as to give them a full day's work as nearly as possible every day. Changes should be made in routings just as often as is required to bring about this result. It may not be necessary to get inspectors. Postmasters and their staffs should study it themselves and do it themselves. If they feel the need of instruction or suggestion, they should let the department know and it will respond with help. It may be that carriers have fallen into unnecessary customs and habits of taking more steps or doing more things than are required. If so, this should be looked into. It is desired to give good service and complete service, and it may be at times that a study of the carrier problem will not reduce the number of carriers, but that it will serve more territory and serve it better, and reduce auxiliary.

Foremen should go over the routes with carriers in accordance with the regulations. They should not do this pro forma, but with a view to determining a proper route and the proper performance of delivery.

A study should be made to see that carriers are enabled to get out of the office promptly. This is essential to good delivery service.

On two-trip delivery routes a proper division of time must be made between the two trips in order to avoid curtailment of the second trip, except under extraordinary conditions. Carriers

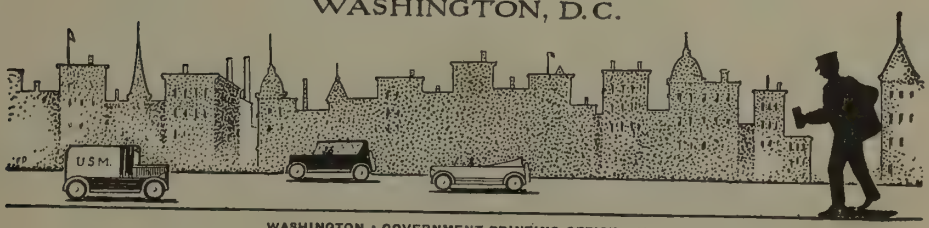
Miss Snyder

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL
POSTAL GUIDE

Fourth Series *Monthly Supplement* *Vol. 4, No. 11*

MAY, 1925

PUBLISHED BY THE
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.



WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1925

TABLE of CONTENTS

The Monthly Supplement to the United States Official Postal Guide is published by the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. It is printed by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Copies of the Monthly Supplement are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Subscription prices: Cloth-bound Postal Guide (annual) with 11 monthly supplements, $1.00; without monthly supplements, 75 cents. Monthly supplements (11 copies), 25 cents.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1925

MEMORANDUM NO. 541.

Amendment to the Fiscal Regulations.

Paragraphs 33 (c), (f), and (h)-2 of the fiscal regulations of the department are amended as follows:

> 33 (c). Porter fees on trains or coastwise, river or lake steamers, not to exceed 25 cents for each car, or for each 24 hours or fraction thereof, where not prohibited by State laws.*
>
> 33 (f). The checking and porterage of baggage at depots, hotels (where not prohibited by State laws*), or docks upon arrival and departure, charges for checking not in excess of prevailing rates, and porterage for each piece not to exceed 25 cents at docks and 10 cents in any other case.
>
> 33 (h)-2. Waiter fees not to exceed 30 cents per day where not prohibited by State laws*.

---

*The State of Mississippi has an "anti-tipping" law.

The above amendments eliminate Arkansas and Tennessee from the list of States in which anti-tipping laws are in effect. In Arkansas the law prohibiting the payment of tips was repealed on March 28, 1925; in Tennessee, on April 16, 1925.

R. W. Dunlap
Acting Secretary.

June 24, 1925

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*The State of Mississippi has an "anti-tipping" law.

The above amendments eliminate Arkansas and Tennessee from the list of States in which anti-tipping laws are in effect. In Arkansas the law prohibiting the payment of tips was repealed on March 28, 1925; in Tennessee, on April 16, 1925.

Secretary's File Room

(Signed)

R. N. Dunlap

Acting Secretary.

June 2 4, 1925

Order (No. 541.

Amendment to the Final Regulations.

Paragraphs 23 (a), (f), and (h)-4 of the final regulations of the department are amended as follows:

23 (a). Motor boats on lakes or reservoirs, along or less frequently, but it cannot be doubtful that such one, or for such be boats or dredges (power), shall not prohibited by State laws.

23 (f). The density and patterns of buoys or buoys or dredges, which is (shall not prohibited by State laws), or lines upon marked and experiment, buoys for similar not in events of prevailing rules, and portions for such place not to exceed 20 miles at those and in area in any other case.

23 (h)-2. Motor boat not to exceed 10 miles per hour when not prohibited by state laws.

Other forms of minimizing but on "anti-fouling" ink.

For which manufacture atlantic lubricant and Dragonfly from the list of lines in which anti-fouling ink are in effect. In instance the the prohibiting use paints or ink are repealed on March 16, 1925; in Tennessee, on April 16, 1925.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

C. M. Nixon Esq.

Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM NO.

Amendment to the Fiscal Regulations.

Paragraphs 33 (c), (f), and (h)-2 of the fiscal regulations of the department are amended as follows:

33 (f). The checking and porterage of baggage at depots, hotels, or docks upon arrival and departure, charges for checking not in excess of prevailing rates, and porterage for each piece not to exceed 25 cents at docks and 10 cents in any other case: ~~Provided, That reimbursement for porterage at hotels will not be allowed in States where anti-tipping laws are in effect. Note: The State of Mississippi has an anti-tipping law.~~

33 (h)-2. Waiters fees not to exceed 30 cents per day ~~except in States where anti-tipping laws are in effect. Note: The State of Mississippi has an anti-tipping law.~~

The above amendments eliminate Arkansas and Tennessee from the list of States in which anti-tipping laws are in effect. In Arkansas the law prohibiting the payment of tips was repealed on March 27, 1925; in Tennessee, on April 16, 1925.

Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUN 6 - 1925

Mr. W. A. Jump,
Assistant Director,
Office of P. and B.A.

Dear Mr. Jump:

In compliance with the request contained in your memorandum dated May 7, 1925, I am transmitting herewith a copy of Act No. 232, which repeals Sections 2849-50-51 of "Crawford and Moses Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas," approved March 27, 1925.

This Act repeals the so-called Anti-tipping Law in the State of Arkansas.

In this connection, I am also enclosing a copy of Senate Bill No. 48, being an Act to repeal Chapter 185 of the Acts of Extra Session of 1915, and any amendments thereto, being an Act to prohibit tipping in the State of Tennessee. This Act became effective on April 16, 1925.

Very truly yours,

C. W. Boyle

Assistant Solicitor.

Enclosures.

T TO BE ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTIO

JUN 6 - 1925

Mr. W. A. Jump,
Assistant Director,
Office of P. and B.A.

Dear Mr. Jump:

In compliance with the request contained in your memorandum dated May 7, 1925, I am transmitting herewith a copy of Act No. 252, which repeals Sections 2849-50-51 of "Crawford and Moses Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas," approved March 27, 1925.

This Act repeals the so-called Anti-tipping Law in the State of Arkansas.

In this connection, I am also enclosing a copy of Senate Bill No. 48, being an Act to repeal Chapter 185 of the Acts of Extra Session of 1915, and any amendments thereto, being an Act to prohibit tipping in the State of Tennessee. This Act became effective on April 16, 1925.

Very truly yours,

C. W. BOYLE,
Assistant Solicitor.

Enclosures.

CARBON COPY TO:
Mr. Zappone.
Mr. O'Leary, Entomology.
Mr. Quinn, Economics.
Mr. Tucker, B.A.I.
Accounts, Public Roads.

C. W. BOYLE,

Assistant

ITA ITU

ACT 232

AN ACT TO BE ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTIONS 2849-2850 2851 OF CRAWFORD AND MOSES DIGEST OF THE STATUTES OF ARKANSAS."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

Section 1. That Sections 2849 - 2850 - 2851 of Crawford and Moses Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 2. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 27, 1925.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. 542.

Amendments to the Property Regulations.

Paragraphs 207, 208, 209, and 250 (Appendix--List of Expendable and Nonexpendable Property) of the Property Regulations of the Department are hereby amended to read as follows:

207. CLASSIFICATION.- The department property will be grouped, according to the manner of its final disposition, into three general classes. (1) Expendable property, comprising (a) supplies that are destroyed or consumed by use, such as stationery and fuel, (b) supplies that are soon worn out by use, such as mops, and brushes, and (c) all material or parts used in construction or repair work, such as bricks, nails, lumber, and machine parts. (2) Semiexpendable property, comprising (a) property which is subject to such hard wear or deterioration as to render its period of use relatively limited, such as hoes or trowels and (b) articles which are readily subject to breakage and which have little or no salvage value when broken, as tires, traps, wrenches, etc. (3) Nonexpendable property, comprising (a) property of a permanent character, such as instruments and furniture.

208. BUREAU RECORDS.- A complete and accurate record of all bureau property shall be kept in each bureau by an employee or employees designated by the chief of the bureau. The records of nonexpendable property shall show with respect to each article in the bureau and each article received by requisition, transfer, fabrications, or by field purchase under letter of authorization, the number and cost, and either where it is located or the name of the person in whose possession it is.

The record of semiexpendable property shall consist of formal acquisition memoranda showing the number and cost and either where located or name of employee in whose possession it is. These memoranda may be filed without transcript of their contents to the property record. The records of expendable property shall show the number, cost, and date of receipt of articles received and on hand in the storeroom and the number, cost and date of issue of articles issued to an official or employee. The records of all classes of property will be supported by receipts of the employees to whom articles have been issued. All records of property must be made available for audit to the chief of division of purchase, sales, and traffic or his designated representative.

209. INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTABILITY.- Each employee intrusted with nonexpendable or semiexpendable property shall be required to receipt and, from time to time, account therefor.

The reports of nonexpendable property will be checked against the bureau records; the reports of semiexpendable property will be submitted for examination but not ordinarily checked against the bureau records. An employee intrusted with expendable property shall likewise be required to receipt therefor, and, when the chief of the bureau shall so direct, account therefor from time to time. Having receipted for a nonexpendable article an employee may be relieved of responsibility (1) by authorized delivery of the article to another employee of the bureau and taking his receipt therefor; (2) by presenting a certificate approved by the chief of the bureau, or by an employee authorized by the chief of the bureau to approve such certificates, that the article has been consumed in use, lost, stolen, damaged beyond repair, or destroyed; (3) by payment to the disbursing clerk or appropriate fiscal agent of the value of the article at that time as determined by the chief of the bureau or other employee designated by him; (4) by sale or other disposition by a board of survey (see paragraphs 211 and 212); or (5) by abandonment (see paragraph 214).

An employee may be relieved of responsibility for semiexpendable property by notation on inventory of (1) transfer to another employee, (2) consumption in use, loss, theft or damage beyond repair or destruction; (3) by payment to the disbursing clerk or appropriate fiscal agent of the value of the article at that time as determined by the chief of the bureau or other employee designated by him, (4) by sale or other disposition by board of survey (see paragraphs 211 and 212) or (5) by abandonment (see paragraph 214).

No receipt should be signed until the list of articles to be receipted for has been verified and the articles have been delivered to, or placed at the disposal of, the employee giving the receipt. (Law 861.)

250. BUREAU PROPERTY LISTS.- Each bureau will maintain separate lists of nonexpendable, semiexpendable, and expendable property, approved by the chief of the division of purchase, sales and traffic, to whom will be submitted the tentative classification of new acquisitions, together with all proposed changes in the lists. But articles may be transferred from the expendable to semiexpendable or nonexpendable lists at the discretion of the chief of the bureau.

(a) Fixtures placed by the department in a private building which has been rented will be accounted for as "Nonexpendable," and shall be removed when the building is vacated. Fixtures placed in a building owned by the department may be considered as a part of the building and need not be accounted for separately.

(b) Materials and parts for construction purposes may be considered as expended when applied to the work, but the constructed article in its entirety, such as a telegraph line, building, fence, shed, or wall case, must be accounted for when completed. Materials and parts for repair purposes or to replace other parts will become a part of the article repaired or to which it has been attached, such as a boiler, vehicle, telegraph line, fence, or electric fan, and may be considered as expended when applied to the work. When it is impracticable to obtain by purchase parts needed for the repair or improvement of other articles or the creation of new articles, or when economy of expenditure or efficiency

of use will result, and the necessary parts can be taken from articles on hand and no longer needed for the purpose for which originally designed, such articles on hand may be regarded as parts and expendable under this paragraph. Entire articles may be purchased and considered as parts and expendable when immediately used in the same way. When in experimental or research work it becomes necessary to destroy an article ordinarily carried as nonexpendable it may be considered expendable for the purpose of the investigation in which it is used.

(c) All articles of platinum shall be carried as nonexpendable. Owing to its value, all platinum shall be specially safeguarded, and shall be accounted for by weight, size, or identification mark, and every transfer from one official or employee to another shall be evidenced by a receipt, and any loss, damage, or consumption in use, or other disposition of same, shall be recorded.

(d) Under the item "Outfits" each article comprising the outfit must be accounted for.

The amended procedure is designed primarily to reduce the work of property accounting and accomplishes this end by providing a semiexpendable class in which may be included many articles heretofore listed as nonexpendable, the accounting requirements in connection with such semiexpendable property being much less elaborate than those prescribed for the nonexpendable group. The amendment to paragraph 250 contemplates the abolition of the general departmental list of expendable and nonexpendable property.

C. H. Marvin

Acting Secretary.

of use will result, and the necessary parts can be taken from articles [illegible]

under this requirement. Spring articles may be purchased and considered [illegible]

articles ordinarily carried as nonexpendable it may be considered ex- [illegible]

(c) All articles of platinum shall be carried as nonexpendable. [illegible] to its value, all platinum shall be specially safeguarded, and shall be accounted for by weight, size, or identification mark, and every transfer from one official or employee to another shall be evidenced by a receipt, and any loss, damage, or consumption in use, or other disposition of same, shall be recorded.

(d) Under the item "Utility" each article comprising the outfit [illegible].

The amended procedure is designed primarily to reduce the work of property accounting and accomplishes this end by providing a considerable class in which may be included many articles heretofore listed as nonexpendable, the accounting requirements in connection with such expendable property being much less elaborate than those provided for the nonexpendable group. The amendment to paragraph 800 contemplates the abolition of the general departmental list of expendable and non- [illegible].

of use will result, and the necessary parts can be taken from articles on hand and no longer needed for the purpose for which originally designed, such articles on hand may be regarded as parts and expendable under this paragraph. Entire articles may be purchased and considered as parts and expendable when immediately used in the same way. When in experimental or research work it becomes necessary to destroy an article ordinarily carried as nonexpendable it may be considered expendable for the purpose of the investigation in which it is used.

(c) All articles of platinum shall be carried as nonexpendable. Owing to its value, all platinum shall, so far as practicable, be safeguarded, and shall be accounted for by weight, size, or identification mark, and every transfer from one official or employee to another shall be evidenced by a receipt, and any loss, damage, or consumption in use, or other disposition of same, shall be recorded.

(d) Under the item "Outfits" each article comprising the outfit must be accounted for.

The amended procedure is designed primarily to reduce the work of property accounting and accomplishes this end by providing a semiexpendable class in which may be included many articles heretofore listed as nonexpendable, the accounting requirements in connection with such semiexpendable property being much less elaborate than those prescribed for the nonexpendable group. The amendment to paragraph 250 contemplates the abolition of the general departmental list of expendable and nonexpendable property.

Secretary.

of use will result, and the necessary parts can be taken from articles on hand and no longer needed for the purpose for which originally designed, such articles on hand may be regarded as parts and accounted under this paragraph. Such articles may be purchased and maintained as parts and expendable from immediately used in the same war. When in overhaulment or repairing work it becomes necessary to destroy an usable or limitably carried as nonexpendable, it may be continued expendable for the purpose of the investigation in which it is used.

(c) All articles of plutonium shall be carried as nonexpendable. Given to its value, all plutonium shall, so far as can ascertained, be accounted for by weight, size, or other identification, and every turnover from one official or employee to another shall be evidenced by a receipt, and any loss, damage, or contamination or other disposition of a kind, shall be recorded.

(d) Under the item "Cost Land" such articles comprising the cost of land acquired for.

The amended procedure is designed primarily to reduce the work of property accounting and accomplishes this end by providing a serviceable plans in which may be included many articles heretofore listed as non-

property being more less elaborate than those prescribed for the nonexpendable group. The amendment to paragraph 320 contemplates the abolition of the general departmental list of expendable and nonexpendable property.

of use will result, and the necessary parts can be taken from articles on hand and no longer needed for the purpose for which originally designed, such articles on hand may be regarded as parts and expendable under this paragraph. Entire articles may be purchased and considered as parts and expendable when immediately used in the same way. When in experimental or research work it becomes necessary to destroy an article ordinarily carried as nonexpendable it may be considered expendable for the purpose of the investigation in which it is used.

(c) All articles of platinum shall be carried as nonexpendable. Owing to its value, all platinum shall, so far as practicable, be safeguarded, and shall be accounted for by weight, size, or identification mark, and every transfer from one official or employee to another shall be evidenced by a receipt, and any loss, damage, or consumption in use, or other disposition of same, shall be recorded.

(d) Under the item "Outfits" each article comprising the outfit must be accounted for.

The amended procedure is designed primarily to reduce the work of property accounting and accomplishes this end by providing a semiexpendable class in which may be included many articles heretofore listed as nonexpendable, the accounting requirements in connection with such semiexpendable property being much less elaborate than those prescribed for the nonexpendable group. The amendment to paragraph 250 contemplates the abolition of the general departmental list of expendable and nonexpendable property.

Secretary.

of the will result, and the necessary parts can be taken from articles
on hand but no longer needed for the purpose for which originally de-
signed, such articles on hand may be repaired in parts and equipment
under this paragraph. Active articles may be purchased and serviced
as parts and equipment when immediately used in the same way. When
in experimental or research work it becomes necessary to destroy in
article ordinarily carried as accountable it may be declared ex-
pendable for the purpose of the investigation in which it is used.

(c) All articles of physical nature shall be carried as accountable.
Owing to its value, all plating shall, so far as practicable, be cata-
gorized, and shall be accounted for by weight, size, or identification
mark, and every transfer from one official or employee to another shall
be evidenced by a receipt, and any loss, damage, or shortage in use,
or other disposition of same, shall be reported.

(d) Under the item "Utility" such articles comprising the utility must
be accounted for.

The amended procedure is designed primarily to reduce the work of property accounting and accomplishes this end by providing a condemnable class in which may be included many articles heretofore listed as non-expendable, the accounting requirement in connection with such condemnable property being much less attractive than those prescribed for the accountable group. The amendment to paragraph 2(b) summarizes the definition of the general departmental list of expendable and condemnable property.

Secretary.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

8/19

Mr Jump -
Mr Kitchen on leave until Sept 1 or thereabouts.
If I may offer suggestions I would say -
1. First paragraph, page 2 - To whom will reports of semi-expendable property be submitted? To whom shall ~~release~~ certificate be presented?
(c) page 3. Eliminate "so far as practicable" and change to read "all platinum shall be carefully safeguarded"
*

H. F. F.

DIRECTOR OF (CU
PERSONNEL AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

8/21

Dr. Jump:

As a result of the last-round suggestions one change has been made, in concert with Ashley. It's on last sheet, now rewritten. Instead of "all platinum shall, so far as practicable, be safeguarded" we now have "all platinum shall be specially safeguarded". Mr. A. is very anxious to have this signed very soon. Can you help?

L.R.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

September 4, 1925.
~~June 15, 1923.~~

MEMORANDUM NO. ~~438~~ 543.

Preparation of the Monthly Crop Reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.- Amended.

Secretary's memorandum No. 438 relative to the preparation of monthly crop reports is hereby amended to read as follows:

Paragraph 4 (d) and 4 (e) are amended to read as follows:

(d) The key for opening the receptacle in which the sealed reports of the Agricultural Statisticians of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are kept in the office of the Secretary shall be in the possession of the Administrative Assistant, or the Assistant Administrative Officer in the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, and will be used by them only, or by the Secretary or Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(e) The reports of Agricultural Statisticians shall not be removed from the receptacle and their seals broken until the morning of the date on which the report is issued, when they will be delivered to the Chairman of the Crop Reporting Board by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, or the Assistant Administrative Officer in the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, or by the Secretary or Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Paragraph 6 (c) is amended to read as follows:

The Crop Reporting Board will hold its sessions in the Board room of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates on the third floor of the building located at 200-14th Street, S.W. and the clerks, stenographers, and others engaged in assisting the Board will occupy the adjoining offices on the same floor. No one actively engaged in the work of making private crop forecasts or estimates for either himself or for any other individual, firm, corporation, or association, shall be admitted to these rooms while the Board is in session, except by the express order in writing of the Secretary, or Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

No other person not assisting immediately in the preparation of the report will be allowed in these rooms except by permission of the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and no communication between these rooms and anyone outside will be permitted while the Crop Reporting Board is in session, except that additional reports may be sent into these rooms.

W M Jardine

~~Acting~~ Secretary.

September 4, 1925.

[illegible] Mr. Tenny,
[illegible] of [illegible].

Dear Mr. Tenny:

The Secretary has considered your memorandum of August 17, and the amendment to Memorandum 150, making certain changes in paragraph 4 (d) and 4(e), as well as paragraph 6 (c), which you submitted. He has approved the amendment as submitted, and I am returning it herewith.

Sincerely,

H. M. BAIN

Administrative Assistant.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Bain

August 29, 1925.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am enclosing some amendments to Memorandum 438, affecting the crop reporting work of the Bureau. These recommendations consist first of authorizing an assistant administrative officer in your office to unlock the box containing the reports whenever that seems advisable. Under the present arrangement it is necessary for Mr. Bain, or some responsible officer, to come down frequently as early as five o'clock in the morning while this arrangement would allow the telegraph operator who is in charge all night to open the box.

The second additional amendment, which is in paragraph 6 (c) and covers the underscored words, makes it possible for us to eliminate as guests on crop reporting days certain men who are asking us for the privilege of sitting in with the crop reporting board even though they are interested in some feature of providing crop forecasts. This question was a rather serious one recently with us when Mr. Arno Pearse from abroad was here and asked to sit in for the second time. We were perfectly willing to have him present once with us in order that he might see the procedure but we recognized that there is grave danger in allowing a private estimator to be present during all the discussions. This amendment would take care of this situation.

Very truly yours,

Lloyd S. Tenny

Acting Chief of Bureau.

Enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1923.

MEMORANDUM NO. 438.

Preparation of the Monthly Crop Reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The orders governing the preparation of the monthly crop reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, revised to February 16, 1916, are hereby amended to read as follows:

(1) A schedule of dates upon which crop estimates will be issued shall be made up by the Chief or Acting Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for approval and publication on or before January 1 of each year.

(2) Data relating to acreage, condition, yield, or quality of cotton, corn, wheat, and oats shall be termed "speculative", and these crops called "speculative crops." Other data and other crops shall be termed "non-speculative."

(3) The following classes of correspondents will send their reports directly to the Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for tabulation:

County crop reporters
Township crop reporters
Individual farmers
Cotton ginners (Census Bureau)
Bureau special correspondents

The schedules sent in by the foregoing lists of crop reporters will be tabulated in the Tabulating and Computing Section of the Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and must be carefully safeguarded from the time they are received until the crop report is issued.

In order to prevent the possibility of collusion among any of the employees engaged in the tabulation of these schedules, or of any employee drawing deductions from the results shown for any State or States tabulated by him, the following method shall be employed in dealing with speculative crops in States of relatively large production:

(a) After the schedules have been tabulated on the sheets for the respective States, the figures thereon shall be added for each crop repre-

sented, so as to show a total for only a portion of the sheet, omitting a group of important counties. As rapidly as such totals are made the sheets shall be handed to the official in charge of the division.

(b) The official in charge will then number the tabulation sheets at the top (where the names of the States to which they relate are written) and at the bottom (where there is nothing to indicate the States to which they relate), using the same number at both the top and the bottom of the sheet. He will then place these numbers on a separate sheet on his desk, without making any memorandum to show the States to which they pertain, but for the purpose of avoiding the use of the same number on sheets relating to different States.

(c) The official in charge shall then cut the tabulation sheets into two parts, so that the partial total will be at the top of the lower part and so that no names of counties will appear thereon. In order to do this, it will be necessary to cut the sheet so that the names of all counties will be on the upper part of the sheet, although the figures for some of the counties will of course appear on the lower part.

(d) He shall immediately deliver the upper part, upon which the name of the State is written to the Statistician in Charge of the Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

(e) The official in charge shall then issue the lower parts of the tabulation sheets to other clerks than those by whom they were tabulated and partially added, who will make the final additions and compute the average thereon. As rapidly as they are completed by the clerks, the official in charge will deliver them to the Statistician in Charge of the Division, who will assign the figures to the proper States to which they pertain by means of the numbers placed on the top and at the bottom of the sheets before they were cut in two.

(f) The tabulation of all schedules relating to cotton in Texas and Georgia will be delivered by the official in charge of the Tabulating and Computing Section, as soon as completed, to the Secretary or Acting Secretary of Agriculture, who will keep said sheets in a locked receptacle until the morning of the date upon which the Bureau's cotton report is issued, when they will be delivered to the Chairman of the Crop Reporting Board by the Secretary, or Acting Secretary, or Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

(4) Reports of Agricultural Statisticians in the Field.

(a) Agricultural Statisticians in the field shall inclose their reports relating to what are known as speculative crops in separate envelopes from the reports on other (non-speculative) crops. The envelopes

containing the first class of reports shall be addressed in red ink, either printed or written, to the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall have the inscription (also in red ink) "Special A", prominently marked thereon.

(b) Agricultural Statisticians shall forward their regular monthly reports on non-speculative crops in envelopes addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture in red ink, printed or written, which shall be identified by the inscription "Special B", prominently marked thereon.

(c) In order to prevent access to such reports relating to speculative crops by any person connected with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics prior to the date to which they relate, or the possibility of premature information being derived therefrom, an arrangement with the postal authorities has been made to separate letters addressed in red ink to the Secretary of Agriculture, marked "Special A", or "Special B", from other mail as soon as received in Washington, to deliver the envelopes to the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, or to his assistant, who shall immediately initial them and mark thereon the date and hour of receipt. The Administrative Assistant, or his Assistant, will immediately place the envelopes marked "Special A", and without breaking the seals thereof, in the locked receptacle in the office of the Secretary, where the envelopes will remain, sealed until the time arrives for their use by the Crop Reporting Board in preparing the crop estimates. The envelopes marked "Special B" will be immediately delivered to the Statistician in Charge of the Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates for use in preparing estimates regarding the crops to which they relate, in advance of the date on which the Bureau's report is issued.

(d) The key for opening the receptacle in which the sealed reports of the Agricultural Statisticians of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are kept in the office of the Secretary shall be in the possession of the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture and will be used by him only, or by the Secretary or Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(e) The reports of Agricultural Statisticians shall not be removed from the receptacle and their seals broken until the morning of the date on which the report is issued, when they will be delivered to the Chairman of the Crop Reporting Board by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, or by the Secretary or Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(f) Reports on prices, being of a non-speculative character, even though they may relate to speculative crops, will in all cases be forwarded in "Special B" envelopes.

(5) Telegraphic reports:

(a) Telegraphic reports of the Agricultural Statisticians of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics regarding cotton and other speculative crops must be addressed to the "Secretary, Agriculture, Washington, D.C.", and begin with the words "Special A". Those relating to non-speculative

crops should be addressed to "Crop Reporting Board, Agriculture, Washington". The secret code of the Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates must be used.

(b) Telegraphic reports addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture will be placed by the Department telegraph operator in sealed envelopes especially marked for that purpose and delivered to the Administrative Assistant, who will place the envelopes, unopened, in the locked receptacle in the office of the Secretary, where they will remain until the morning of the date on which the Bureau report is issued, when they will be delivered to the Chairman of the Crop Reporting Board in the same manner as written reports.

(c) Telegraphic reports regarding non-speculative crops addressed to "Crop Reporting Board, Agriculture, Washington", will be delivered immediately to the Statistician in Charge of the Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and may be used as received by him in the preparation of reports on non-speculative crops but such reports shall not be published or given out prior to the date fixed in advance for the issuance of the report.

(6) Crop Reporting Board:

(a) The preparation of the crop reports each month will be made by a Crop Reporting Board, composed of a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, who shall have been nominated by the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, and three or more additional statisticians, whose services will be brought into requisition each crop report day by selection by the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, from the statisticians and officials of the Bureau in Washington, and such Agricultural Statisticians of the Bureau in the field, as may be ordered to Washington for that purpose.

(b) On the days on which the reports of the Crop Reporting Board are issued, precautions will be taken to prevent any communication between those engaged in the preparation of the report, and anyone outside prior to the issuance of the report.

(c) The Crop Reporting Board will hold its sessions in the Board room of the Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates on the third floor of the building located at 200 14th St., S.W., and the clerks, stenographers, and others engaged in assisting the Board will occupy the adjoining offices on the same floor. No one not assisting immediately in the preparation of the report will be allowed in these rooms except by permission of the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and no communication between these rooms and anyone outside will be permitted while the Crop Reporting Board is in session, except that additional reports may be sent into these rooms.

(d) While the Crop Reporting Board is in session, all outer doors

of the rooms occupied by the Board and its assistants shall be locked and guards stationed at the entrance, and no one shall be allowed to leave these rooms until the release of the report.

(e) The final computations for the United States relating to non-speculative crops may be made by computers and clerks under the direction of the official in charge of the Tabulating and Computing Section.

(7) All telephones, dictographs, and other means of outside communication in aforesaid rooms occupied by the Board and its assistants shall be disconnected before the Crop Reporting Board meets on the day on which the crop report is issued and shall so remain until after its issuance.

(8) Upon the completion of any report by the Crop Reporting Board, a copy of it must be signed by each member of the Board and approved by the Secretary or Acting Secretary of Agriculture before its release.

(9) The reports shall be released by the Chairman of the Board in Room 411, Beiber Building, at the hour and minute specified in the regulations of the Secretary governing the issuance of Crop Reports, as mentioned in Section 1 of this memorandum.

Henry A. Wallace

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 4, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. 543.

Preparation of the Monthly Crop Reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics - Amended.

Secretary's memorandum No. 438 relative to the preparation of monthly crop reports is hereby amended to read as follows:

Paragraph 4 (d) and 4 (e) are amended to read as follows:

(d) The key for opening the receptacle in which the sealed reports of the Agricultural Statisticians of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are kept in the office of the Secretary shall be in the possession of the Administrative Assistant, or the Assistant Administrative Officer in the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, and will be used by them only, or by the Secretary or Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(e) The reports of Agricultural Statisticians shall not be removed from the receptacle and their seals broken until the morning of the date on which the report is issued, when they will be delivered to the Chairman of the Crop Reporting Board by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, or the Assistant Administrative Officer in the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, or by the Secretary or Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Paragraph 6 (c) is amended to read as follows:

The Crop Reporting Board will hold its sessions in the Board room of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates on the third floor of the building located at 200-14th Street, S.W. and the clerks, stenographers, and others engaged in assisting the Board will occupy the adjoining offices on the same floor. No one actively engaged in the work of making private crop forecasts or estimates for either himself or for any other individual, firm, corporation, or association, shall be admitted to these rooms while the Board is in session, except by the express order in writing of the Secretary, or Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

No other person not assisting immediately in the preparation of the report will be allowed in these rooms except by permission of the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and no communication between these rooms and anyone outside will be permitted while the Crop Reporting Board is in session, except that additional reports may be sent into these rooms.

W M Jardine

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

October 27, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. 544.

Packers and Stockyards Administration.

Dr. Frank W. Miller has been designated Assistant Chief of the Packers and Stockyards Administration *vice* Mr. G. N. Dagger, who has been made head of a new division to be known as "Studies of Packer and Stockyards Operations."

W M Jardine
Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 6, 1925.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. STOCKBERGER.

Dear Dr. Stockberger:

Some reorganization has been effected in our office here. Dr. Frank W. Miller has been brought in from the field to act as Assistant Chief. Mr. G. N. Dagger is leaving this position to take up a new assignment as head of a new division to be known as "Studies of Packer and Stockyard Operations." The idea of the new division is to investigate problems relating to livestock marketing which are of particular interest to the Administration. Having the results of these investigations as a background our operating division should be able to work more efficiently.

Very truly yours,

John T. Caine III

Chief.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

10/2

Mr. Russell:

This recommendation was included in Dr. Miller's personnel recommendation action, but the Chief thought he would like to have the Secretary's separate O.K. to the Asst. Chief part of it.

ASh

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 1, 1925.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In the re-organization of the Packers and Stockyards Administration Dr. Frank W. Miller has been recommended to supersede Mr. G. N. Dagger and Mr. L. S. Hulbert as the officer in charge of the combined divisions of Rates and Registrations and Trade Practices. It is therefore deemed proper also for me to nominate Dr. Miller to act in Mr. Dagger's stead as Assistant Chief, to become effective as of today.

Very truly yours,

John T. Caine III

Chief.

Approved:

Secretary of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

November 6, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. 545

Amendment to the Administrative Regulations.

Insurance of Parcel Post

Paragraph 680 of the administrative regulations of the department, viz.,

> 680. INSURED MAIL. -- Parcel post mail should not be insured since indemnification will not be made in the event of loss of official mail, and insurance secures no greater care in handling than is given ordinary mail.

is hereby CANCELED.

The above paragraph is in conflict with a later regulation, 79(d) of the fiscal regulations, which permits parcel-post insurance "on the more valuable articles." The change followed 3 Comp. Gen. Dec. 391, ruling that the departments may collect the insurance in case of loss, and pointing out that insured mail is more carefully handled.

There will be no reprint of page 547 of the regulations, on which the canceled paragraph appears, until amendment is made of some other regulation carried on this or the succeeding page. In the meantime pen and ink notation, "Canceled -- Memorandum 545 of Nov. 6, 1925," should be made against the paragraph in all copies of the regulations.

R. W. Dunlap

Acting Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

Nov 6 1925

Memorandum No.

Amendment to the Administrative Regulations.

Insurance of Parcel Post

Paragraph 680 of the administrative regulations of the department viz.,

> 680. INSURED MAIL. -- Parcel post mail should not be insured since indemnification will not be made in the event of loss of official mail, and insurance secures no greater care in handling than is given ordinary mail.

is hereby canceled. (Canceled in caps)

The above paragraph is in conflict with a later regulation, 79(d) of the fiscal regulations, which permits parcel-post insurance "on the more valuable articles."

There will be no reprint of page 547 of the regulations, on which the canceled paragraph appears, until amendment is made of some other regulation carried on this or the succeeding page. In the meantime pen and ink notation, "Canceled -- Memorandum 545 of Nov 6, 1925," should be made against the paragraph in all copies of the regulations.

Secretary.

The change followed 3 Comp. Gen. Dec. 391., ruling that the department may collect the insurance in case of loss, and pointing out that insured mail is more carefully handled.

U.S. DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF
TEN-MINUTE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. 546.

Amendment to the Administrative Regulations.

Paragraphs 481, 513, 522 and 524 of the Administrative regulations of the department are hereby amended to read as follows:

481. INTERPRETATION OF REGULATIONS.- All questions pertaining to leaves of absence shall be submitted to the Director of Personnel and Business Administration for decision.

513. SICK-LEAVE CERTIFICATES.- Applications for sick leave exceeding two days must be accompanied by a certificate (provided on the form) of the attending physician where one was employed, and, in all cases where no physician was employed, the specific reason for not employing one must be stated. (See paragraph 514.) As a rule, certificates of sickness will be accepted from none but regularly practicing physicians, licensed according to law. In unusual cases, however, certificates of other practitioners may be submitted. The sufficiency of any certificate shall be determined by the Director of Personnel and Business Administration.

In approving or disapproving an application for sick leave the chief of bureau or administrative officer acting for him may take into consideration any evidence besides the physician's certificate which may be developed in connection with the application.

522. LEAVE OR FURLOUGH WITHOUT PAY. - Application for leave of absence without pay will be made on the form "application for leave" prescribed by the department. Chiefs of bureaus, or authorized chiefs of field stations, may approve applications for periods not exceeding 30 days in any calendar year, and for further non-consecutive periods of not more than six days not to exceed 30 additional days in the aggregate. Where leave beyond such bureau authorization is applied for, the chief of bureau will forward to the Secretary through the Director of Personnel and Business Administration a regular personnel recommendation with respect thereto, stating the reason for the absence applied for, the record of annual, sick and other leave taken during the calendar year, and such other information as should be considered. The leave application will not accompany such recommendation.

Leave without pay will be granted only when the work of the Government will not suffer thereby and each application for such leave shall explicitly state the necessity therefor, the length of time the applicant desires such absence to continue, whether the applicant expects to engage in outside work during such leave, and if so, the nature of the work. (See paragraphs 660 and 662.)

Leave without pay should not be taken until the applicant has been advised of its approval. An employee who is permitted to return to duty prior to the expiration of granted leave is not entitled to pay for any day prior to that on which he actually reports for duty.

524. DEDUCTION FROM ANNUAL LEAVE FOR ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY.- Proportionate deductions from unused annual leave of employees in the District of Columbia shall be made at the rate of 1 day for each 12 days, or multiples thereof, for furlough or leave without pay. In the case of field employees the deduction shall be made at the rate of 1 day for each 24 days, or multiples thereof, for furlough or leave without pay. Proportionate deductions shall also be made in the case of reinstated employees for the period of their separation from the department during the calendar year.

This deduction will not be made in cases where absence on account of illness has been charged to annual leave because the sick leave authorized by paragraph 510 had previously been exhausted, provided that a physician's certificate is in each instance supplied in connection with the annual leave so taken on account of illness.

An employee who, at the end of the calendar year, has exhausted all sick and annual leave, and is on leave without pay on account of illness, and is physically unable to report for duty, may, without actually reporting for duty in person, be restored to a pay status as of January 1 of the succeeding calendar year and granted sick leave, and also, if necessary, annual leave, because of continued illness. Thereafter all leave regulations shall apply to such employee; and if continuous absence exhausts all sick and annual leave in the new calendar year further furlough will be governed by the procedure in the case of application for leave without pay exceeding 30 days.

No deduction from the pay of any employee shall be made by reason of a proportionate reduction of annual leave on account of furlough or leave without pay. In other words, annual leave granted and taken can not in any circumstances be revoked or curtailed.

Paragraphs 481 and 513 as revised designate the Director of Personnel and Business Administration as the officer to interpret matters pertaining to leave of absence. The amendments to paragraphs 522 and 524 consist of slight variations in phrasing and indicate changed procedure in two ways in the interest of simplification of practice and elimination of duplication. Under existing regulations in cases of applications for leave without pay in excess of thirty days the procedure is to transmit a formal personnel recommendation to the Secretary accompanied by a formal leave application to the chief clerk of the department. Upon approval by the chief clerk the papers are sent to the Secretary's office and after final approval a formal notification is issued by the chief personnel officer and the leave application returned to the bureau. Under the amended

regulation the procedure will be to forward directly to the Office of the Director of Personnel and Business Administration only the formal personnel recommendation to the Secretary. Upon approval a regular notification will be issued by the chief personnel officer. No leave application will accompany the recommendation.

Paragraph 522 in its new form also authorizes chiefs of bureaus to grant leave without pay for brief periods in excess of the 30 days already within their discretion.

R. N. Dunlap
Acting Secretary.

November 23 1925

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. THOMAS.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Some time ago you submitted a report and recommendation concerning simplification of our procedure with reference to handling of leave matters. It has not been feasible to put these recommendations into effect until now, but this has finally been accomplished by issuance of Department Memorandum 546, dated November 10, 1925, a copy of which is enclosed for your information. In this change in the regulations we have also broadened the authority of chiefs of bureaus concerning leave without pay so that they may grant such leave in excess of the thirty day period previously authorized to the extent of another thirty days in non-consecutive periods of not to exceed six days each. This will reduce the number of recommendations of leave without pay which it is necessary to submit to the Secretary's Office for consideration.

This memorandum is written in order that you may make proper notation on your record of reports submitted.

Sincerely,

W. W. Stockberger

Director.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. THOMAS.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Some time ago you submitted a report and recommendation concerning simplification of our procedure with reference to handling of leave matters. It has not been feasible to put these recommendations into effect until now, but this has finally been accomplished by issuance of Department Memorandum 844, dated November 10, 1944, a copy of which is enclosed for your information. In this change in the regulations we have also broadened the authority of chiefs of bureaus concerning leave without pay so that they may grant such leave in excess of the thirty day period previously authorized to the extent of another thirty days in non-consecutive periods of not to exceed six days each. This will reduce the number of recommendations of leave without pay which it is necessary to submit to the Secretary's office for consideration.

This memorandum is written in order that you may make proper notation on your record of reports submitted.

Sincerely,

W. W. Stockberger

Director.

Enclosure.

November 10, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. 546.

Amendment to the Administrative Regulations.

Paragraphs 481, 513, 522 and 524 of the Administrative regulations of the department are hereby amended to read as follows:

481. INTERPRETATION OF REGULATIONS.- All questions pertaining to leaves of absence shall be submitted to the Director of Personnel and Business Administration for decision.

513. SICK-LEAVE CERTIFICATES.- Applications for sick leave exceeding two days must be accompanied by a certificate (provided on the form) of the attending physician where one was employed, and, in all cases where no physician was employed, the specific reason for not employing one must be stated. (See paragraph 514.) As a rule, certificates of sickness will be accepted from none but regularly practicing physicians, licensed according to law. In unusual cases, however, certificates of other practitioners may be submitted. The sufficiency of any certificate shall be determined by the Director of Personnel and Business Administration.

In approving or disapproving an application for sick leave the chief of bureau or administrative officer acting for him may take into consideration any evidence besides the physician's certificate which may be developed in connection with the application.

522. LEAVE OR FURLOUGH WITHOUT PAY. - Application for leave of absence without pay will be made on the form "application for leave" prescribed by the department. Chiefs of bureaus, or authorized chiefs of field stations, may approve applications for periods not exceeding 30 days in any calendar year, and for further non-consecutive periods of not more than six days not to exceed 30 additional days in the aggregate. Where leave beyond such bureau authorization is applied for, the chief of bureau will forward to the Secretary through the Director of Personnel and Business Administration a regular personnel recommendation with respect thereto, stating the reason for the absence applied for, the record of annual, sick and other leave taken during the calendar year, and such other information as should be considered. The leave application will not accompany such recommendation.

Leave without pay will be granted only when the work of the Government will not suffer thereby and each application for such leave shall explicitly state the necessity therefor, the length of time the applicant desires such absence to continue, whether the applicant expects to engage in outside work during such leave, and if so, the nature of the work. (See paragraphs 660 and 662.)

November 10, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. 546.

Amendment to the Administrative Regulations.

Paragraphs 647, 648, 649 and 729 of the Administrative Regulations of the department are hereby amended to read as follows:

647. LEAVE: PROVISIONS OF LEGISLATION.- All qualifications contained in laws of Congress shall be submitted in the Minutes of Personnel and Business Administration for decision.

648. CERTIFICATE FOR SICK LEAVE.- Applications for sick leave exceeding two days must be accompanied by a medical certificate (provided on the form) of the attending physician where one has analyzed, and, in all cases where no physician was employed, the specific reason for not employing one must be stated. (See paragraph 649.) As a rule, certificates of physicians will be accepted from some but specially accredited physicians, licensed according to law. In unusual cases, however, certificates of other practitioners may be substituted. The sufficiency of any certificate shall be determined by the Minutes of Personnel and Business Administration.

In approving or disapproving an application for sick leave the chief of bureau or administrative officer acting for him may take into consideration any evidence besides the physician's certificate which may be received in connection with the application.

649. LEAVE OF PROBATION WITHOUT PAY. A application for leave of absence without pay will be made on the form "Application for Leave" prescribed by the Civil Service. Chiefs of bureaus, or authorized chiefs of field activities, may approve applications for periods not exceeding 30 days in any calendar year, and for further non-consecutive periods of not more than six days but in excess of 30 additional days in the aggregate. Where leave beyond such bureau authorization is applied for, the chief of bureau will forward to the Secretary through the Minutes of Personnel and Business Administration a regular personnel recommendation with respect thereto, stating the reason for the absence applied for, the record of annual, sick and other leave taken during the calendar year, and such other information as should be considered. The leave application will not accompany such recommendation.

Leave without pay will be granted only when the work of the Government will not suffer thereby and such application for such leave shall sufficiently state the necessity therefor, the length of time the applicant desires such absence to continue, whether the applicant expects to engage in outside work during such leave, and if so, the nature of the work. (See paragraphs 650 and 652.)

Leave without pay should not be taken until the applicant has been advised of its approval. An employee who is permitted to return to duty prior to the expiration of granted leave is not entitled to pay for any day prior to that on which he actually reports for duty.

524. DEDUCTION FROM ANNUAL LEAVE FOR ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY.- Proportionate deductions from unused annual leave of employees in the District of Columbia shall be made at the rate of 1 day for each 12 days, or multiples thereof, for furlough or leave without pay. In the case of field employees the deduction shall be made at the rate of 1 day for each 24 days, or multiples thereof, for furlough or leave without pay. Proportionate deductions shall also be made in the case of reinstated employees for the period of their separation from the department during the calendar year.

This deduction will not be made in cases where absence on account of illness has been charged to annual leave because the sick leave authorized by paragraph 510 had previously been exhausted, provided that a physician's certificate is in each instance supplied in connection with the annual leave so taken on account of illness.

An employee who, at the end of the calendar year, has exhausted all sick and annual leave, and is on leave without pay on account of illness, and is physically unable to report for duty, may, without actually reporting for duty in person, be restored to a pay status as of January 1 of the succeeding calendar year and granted sick leave, and also, if necessary, annual leave, because of continued illness. Thereafter all leave regulations shall apply to such employee; and if continuous absence exhausts all sick and annual leave in the new calendar year further furlough will be governed by the procedure in the case of application for leave without pay exceeding 30 days.

No deduction from the pay of any employee shall be made by reason of a proportionate reduction of annual leave on account of furlough or leave without pay. In other words, annual leave granted and taken can not in any circumstances be revoked or curtailed.

Paragraphs 481 and 513 as revised designate the Director of Personnel and Business Administration as the officer to interpret matters pertaining to leave of absence. The amendments to paragraphs 522 and 524 consist of slight variations in phrasing and indicate changed procedure in two ways in the interest of simplification of practice and elimination of duplication. Under existing regulations in cases of applications for leave without pay in excess of thirty days the procedure is to transmit a formal personnel recommendation to the Secretary accompanied by a formal leave application to the chief clerk of the department. Upon approval by the chief clerk the papers are sent to the Secretary's office and after final approval a formal notification is issued by the chief personnel officer and the leave application returned to the Bureau. Under the amended

leave without pay should not be taken until the applicant has been advised of its approval. An employee who is permitted to return to duty prior to the expiration of granted leave is not entitled to pay for any day prior to that on which he actually reports for duty.

604. DEDUCTION FROM ANNUAL LEAVE FOR ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY.- Proportionate deductions from unused annual leave of employees in the District of Columbia shall be made at the rate of 1 day for each 12 days, or multiples thereof, for furlough or leave without pay. In the case of field employees the deduction shall be made at the rate of 1 day for each 24 days, or multiples thereof, for furlough or leave without pay. Proportionate deductions shall also be made in the case of reinstated employees for the period of their separation from the department during the calendar year.

This deduction will not be made in cases where charge on account of illness has been entered to annual leave because the sick leave authorized by executive GO has previously been exhausted, provided that a physician's certificate is in each instance supplied in connection with the annual leave so taken on account of illness.

An employee who, at the end of the calendar year, has exhausted all sick and annual leave, and is on leave without pay on account of illness, but is physically unable to report for duty, may, without actually reporting for duty in person, be restored to a pay status as of January 1 of the succeeding calendar year and granted sick leave, and also, if necessary, annual leave, because of continued illness. Thereafter all leave regulations shall apply to such employee; and if continuous absence exhausts all sick and annual leave in the new calendar year further furlough will be granted by the procedure in the case of application for leave without pay exceeding 30 days.

No deduction from the pay of any employee shall be made by reason of a proportionate reduction of annual leave on account of furlough or leave without pay. In other words, annual leave granted and taken can not in any circumstances be revoked or curtailed.

Paragraphs 421 and 512 as revised constitute the Director of Personnel and business administration as the officer to interpret matters pertaining to leave of absence. The amendments to paragraphs 421 and 512 contain of slight variations in phrasing and intended changed procedure in the case in the interest of simplification of practice and elimination of duplication. Under existing regulations in cases of applications for leave without pay in excess of thirty days the procedure is to transmit a formal personnel recommendation to the Secretary accompanied by a formal leave application to the chief clerk of the department. Upon approval by the chief clerk the papers are sent to the Secretary's office and after final approval a formal notification is issued by the chief personnel officer and the leave application returned to the Bureau. Under the amended

regulation the procedure will be to forward directly to the Office of the Director of Personnel and Business Administration only the formal personnel recommendation to the Secretary. Upon approval a regular notification will be issued by the chief personnel officer. No leave application will accompany the recommendation.

Paragraph 522 in its new form also authorizes chiefs of bureaus to grant leave without pay for brief periods in excess of the 30 days already within their discretion.

Secretary.

All have O.K.'d them as they stand except Anderson, who has one suggestion -- make the limit of affidavit sick leave three or four days instead of two.* Mr. Reese does n't like this. I think myself that occasional waivers, as [illegible] final step before issuance.

* Par. 513.

regulation the procedure will be to forward directly to the Office of the Director of Personnel and Business Administration only the formal recommendation to the Secretary. Upon approval a regular notification will be issued by the civil personnel officer. No leave qualifying will accompany the recommendation.

Paragraph 2C in the law does also authorize heads of bureaus to grant leave without pay for brief periods in excess of the 30 days already within their discretion.

Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

11/3/25

Dear Mr. Jump;

The attached leave-without-pay amendments have been sent to -

Kitchen

Allanson

Carroll

Anderson (Forest Service.)

All have O.K.'d them as they stand except Anderson, who has one suggestion -- make the limit of affidavit sick leave three or four days instead of two.* Mr. Reese does n't like this. I think myself that occasional waivers, as at present, are better than a general liberalization in this respect. If that is your view and Dr. Stockberger's, the amendments are now ready for the solicitor's review as a final step before issuance.

Very truly yours,

L. R. Robbins

* Par. 513.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON

October 21, 1925.

MEMORANDUM

To: MR. ROBBINS.

Dear Mr. Robbins:

Mr. Hughes and I have gone over the attached carbon of the proposed memorandum amending certain regulations relating to leave. We believe that the proposed amendments are entirely satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

Business Manager.

Enclosure (1).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE FORESTER
AND REFER TO

FA
Appointment,
Leave

WASHINGTON

October 24, 1925

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L. O. ROBBINS

Dear Mr. Robbins:

I have looked over the proposed amendments to the Administrative Regulations regarding leave (herewith returned), and have also had Miss Judson, who handles our time records and is familiar with the detailed procedure and hears all the complaints, give me her views.

There is little that can be offered in the way of suggestion. One point that has impressed itself upon us and concerning which we have in the past made recommendations is in the matter of affidavit leave. To limit such leave to two days is a real hardship in many cases. Illness severe enough to prevent the employee from coming to the office, not only because the indisposition is sufficient to unfit for work but also because remedies can not be satisfactorily applied in the office, but which can be treated with home remedies without calling in a physician, often lasts more than two days, and in such cases the employee is obliged to incur medical expenses even though the doctor can tell them no more than they already know as to the treatment needed. We have had cases in which the incapacity lasted over Saturday and Monday, making only two days out of the office, but since under the regulations sick leave includes Sundays as well, the period is three days and the employee must either pay an unnecessary doctor bill or take the time as annual leave.

There must of course be a limit to the number of days granted as sick leave on affidavit. Four or at least three days would appear to be a reasonable limit, for if the illness lasts longer than that ordinary prudence would dictate calling in a doctor. It is our belief that such an extension of the time is necessary in justice to the employees.

Very sincerely yours,

S. J. Anderson

Acting Assistant Forester.

Enclosures.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

H

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 10, 1925.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. REESE

Dear Mr. Reese:

The Administrative Regulations covering the approval of leave without pay now provide that "Application for leave of absence without pay for 30 days or less will be made on the form 'Application for Leave' prescribed by the department and may be approved by the chief of Bureau. * * * * * After the granting of 30 days leave without pay under this authority all applications for additional leave without pay in the same calendar year will be submitted through the chief of bureau to the chief clerk of the department, stating previous leave granted."

We have cases now and then where, due to illness or for other reasons, an individual may exhaust his leave and find it necessary to take 30 days leave without pay. This may occur very early in the year. Having no other leave, it then becomes necessary at intervals throughout the balance of the year for him to take an occasional day of leave without pay, whether for illness or other reason. It is obvious that almost anyone will find it necessary to be absent occasionally from work. This means that in cases of that sort we find it necessary to send over to the Secretary recommendations for the granting of one or two days of leave without pay. There is really nothing involved to necessitate approval by anyone. The individual of necessity has been absent and having no leave we cannot pay him, and the recommendations to the Secretary for the granting of additional leave will have become beautifully perfunctory. This short period of leave does not affect retirement nor his personal record in any way.

My suggestion would be that the Regulations be amended so as to provide that the chiefs of bureau may in their discretion grant additional leave without pay over the 30 days where the period involved in each instance does not exceed two days. I am simply suggesting two days as a basis for discussion. It might almost as well be three, four, five or six, which would be an entire week. I believe that two days would meet the bulk of our cases.

Very sincerely,

A good idea
WAR

H. L. Wilson
Assistant to the Chief.

Director P.B.A.
Instructions
I concur in the recommendation
Rm Reese
C C

7/13

MEMORANDUM NO.

PROCEDURE GOVERNING RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR LEAVE WITHOUT PAY IN EXCESS OF THIRTY DAYS.

Paragraph 522 of the Administrative Regulations is amended so as to provide that the several bureaus in making applications upon the Secretary for leave without pay in excess of thirty days shall discontinue the transmittal of an application to the Chief Clerk of the Department, and in its place shall transmit directly to the Office of the Director of Personnel and Business Administration only the formal personnel leave recommendation. The recommendation should include a statement of the reason advanced for the granting of leave without pay, the record of annual, sick, and other leave taken during the calendar year, together with such other information as is necessary.

The bureaus may, if they so desire, require an employee to submit an application for leave to be held in the bureau personnel office pending notification of the action taken in the Office of the Director of Personnel and Business Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

B

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

September 21, 1925.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. STOCKBERGER.

Dear Dr. Stockberger:

I enclose herewith certain correspondence with Mr. Reese which is self-explanatory.

Very sincerely,

Assistant to the Chief.

Encl.

C O P Y

July 10, 1925.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. REESE.

Dear Mr. Reese:

The Administrative Regulations covering the approval of leave without pay now provide that "Application for leave of absence without pay for 30 days or less will be made on the form 'Application for leave' prescribed by the department and may be approved by the Chief of Bureau. * * * * * After the granting of 30 days leave without pay under this authority all applications for additional leave without pay in the same calendar year will be submitted through the chief of bureau to the chief clerk of the department, stating previous leave granted."

We have cases now and then where, due to illness or for other reasons, an individual may exhaust his leave and find it necessary to take 30 days leave without pay. This may occur very early in the year. Having no other leave, it then becomes necessary at intervals throughout the balance of the year for him to take an occasional day of leave without pay, whether for illness or other reason. It is obvious that almost anyone will find it necessary to be absent occasionally from work. This means that in cases of that sort we find it necessary to send over to the Secretary recommendations for the granting of one or two days of leave without pay. There is really nothing involved to necessitate approval by anyone. The individual of necessity has been absent and having no leave we cannot pay him, and the recommendations to the Secretary for the granting of additional leave will have become beautifully perfunctory. This short period of leave does not affect retirement nor his personal record in any way.

My suggestion would be that the Regulations be amended so as to provide that the chiefs of bureau may in their discretion grant additional leave without pay over the 30 days where the period involved in each instance does not exceed two days. I am simply suggesting two days as a basis for discussion. It might almost as well be three, four, five or six which would be an entire week. I believe that two days would meet the bulk of our cases.

Very sincerely,

Assistant to the Chief.

[illegible]

July 19, 1922.

[illegible] Dr. Frank.

Dear Dr. Frank:

The Administrative Regulations covering the approval of leave without pay now provide that "Applications for leave of absence without pay for 30 days or less will be made on the form 'Application for leave' prescribed by the department and may be approved by the chief of bureau. * * * After the granting of 30 days leave without pay under this authority all applications for additional leave without pay in the same calendar year will be submitted through the chief of bureau to the chief clerk of the department, stating previous leave granted."

We have cases now and then where, due to illness or for other reasons, an individual may exhaust his leave and find it necessary to take 30 days leave without pay. This may occur very early in the year. Having no other leave, it then becomes necessary a intervals throughout the balance of the year for him to take an additional day of leave without pay, whether for illness or other reason. It is obvious that almost anyone will find it necessary to be absent occasionally from work. This means that in cases of that sort we find it mandatory to send over to the Secretary recommendations for the granting of one or two days of leave without pay. There is really nothing involved to warrant approval by anyone. The individual of necessity has been absent and having no income to account for his, and the recommendations to the Secretary for the granting of additional leave will have become practically perfunctory. This short period of leave does not affect retirement nor his yearly record in any way.

My suggestion would be that the Regulations be amended so as to provide that the chiefs of bureau may in their discretion grant additional leave without pay over the 30 days when the period involved in each instance does not exceed ten days. I am simply suggesting ten days as a basis for discussion. It might almost as well be three. Then, five or six which would be an entire week. I believe that the days would meet the bulk of our cases.

Very sincerely,

Assistant to the Chief.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

B

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

September 29, 1925.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBBINS.

Dear Mr. Robbins:

I have your reference to my suggestion regarding the modification in the present regulations covering leave without pay and suggesting the following paragraph to be inserted at the end of the first paragraph of 522, ending with the word, "bureau."

"Provided, that to employees who have taken 30 days or more of leave without pay, additional leave for non-consecutive periods of not more than two days and not exceeding 30 days in the aggregate may be granted by chiefs of bureaus or authorized chiefs of field stations."

I believe that this paragraph would meet the situation very well. Two days would catch most of the cases. I would be a little inclined to make the period six days instead of two days, leaving the maximum at thirty days as you have put it. As revised the paragraph would read as follows:

"Provided, that to employees who have taken 30 days or more of leave without pay, additional leave for non-consecutive periods of not more than six days and not exceeding 30 days in the aggregate may be granted by chiefs of bureaus or authorized chiefs of field stations."

My only reason for suggesting the six as a substitute for two is that when people have to be off for necessary periods, whether for illness or otherwise, there is nothing we can do except to take the name off the payroll. Further action would be some type of discipline where the leave was not authorized. Where the leave is justified, the importance of the personnel action is no greater for the six days than for the two and it seems to me would simply reduce the paper work by that much.

Very sincerely,

A. F. Kiesselbach

Assistant to the Chief.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

B

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

September 21, 1925.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GLADMON.

Dear Mr. Gladmon:

I enclose herewith copies of certain correspondence with Mr. Reese which is self-explanatory.

Very sincerely,

Assistant to the Chief.

Encl.

GPO

B

September 21, 1925.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. REESE.

Dear Mr. Reese:

On July 10th, I sent you the enclosed letter making inquiry regarding the possibility of a change in the present regulations covering leave without pay in excess of thirty days. I also discussed this matter with Dr. Stockberger at that time.

I shall very much appreciate knowing what consideration may have been given this matter.

Very sincerely,

Assistant to the Chief.

Encl.

September 21, 1926.

[illegible] Mr. [illegible].

Dear Mr. [illegible]:

On July 19th, I sent you the enclosed letter making inquiry regarding the possibility of a change in the present regulations governing leave without pay in excess of thirty days. I also discussed this matter with Mr. [illegible] at that time.

I shall very much appreciate knowing what consideration has been given this matter.

Very sincerely,

Assistant to the Chief.

Encl.

_C_O_P_Y_

July 10, 1925.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. REESE.

Dear Mr. Reese:

The Administrative Regulations covering the approval of leave without pay now provide that "Application for leave of absence without pay for 30 days or less will be made on the form 'Application for leave' prescribed by the department and may be approved by the Chief of Bureau. * * * * * After the granting of 30 days leave without pay under this authority all applications for additional leave without pay in the same calendar year will be submitted through the chief of bureau to the chief clerk of the department, stating previous leave granted."

We have cases now and then where, due to illness or for other reasons, an individual may exhaust his leave and find it necessary to take 30 days leave without pay. This may occur very early in the year. Having no other leave, it then becomes necessary at intervals throughout the balance of the year for him to take an occasional day of leave without pay, whether for illness or other reason. It is obvious that almost anyone will find it necessary to be absent occasionally from work. This means that in cases of that sort we find it necessary to send over to the Secretary recommendations for the granting of one or two days of leave without pay. There is really nothing involved to necessitate approval by anyone. The individual of necessity has been absent and having no leave we cannot pay him, and the recommendations to the Secretary for the granting of additional leave will have become beautifully perfunctory. This short period of leave does not affect retirement nor his personal record in any way.

My suggestion would be that the Regulations be amended so as to provide that the chiefs of bureau may in their discretion grant additional leave without pay over the 30 days where the period involved in each instance does not exceed two days. I am simply suggesting two days as a basis for discussion. It might almost as well be three, four, five or six which would be an entire week. I believe that two days would meet the bulk of our cases.

Very sincerely,

Assistant to the Chief.

July 12, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RESER:

Dear Mr. Reser:

The Administrative Regulations governing the approval of leave without pay now provide that "Applications for leave of absence without pay for 30 days or less will be made on the form 'Application for leave' prescribed by the department and may be approved by the Chief of Bureau. * * * * After the granting of 30 days leave without pay under this authority all applications for additional leave without pay in the same calendar year will be submitted through the chief of bureau to the chief clerk of the department, stating previous leave granted."

We have cases now and then where, due to illness or for other reasons, an individual may exhaust his leave and find it necessary to take 30 days leave without pay. This may occur very early in the year. Having no other leave, it then becomes necessary to intervals throughout the balance of the year for him to take an occasional day of leave without pay, whether illness or other reason. It is obvious that almost anyone will find it necessary to be absent occasionally from work. This means that in order that sort we find it necessary to send over to the Secretary requisitions for the granting of one or two days of leave without pay. Those requisitions involved in necessitate approval by superior. The individual of necessity has been absent and having no leave to account pay him, and the requisitions to the Secretary for the granting of additional leave will have to be essentially perfunctory. This short period of leave does not [illegible] for his personal records in any way.

My suggestion would be that the Regulations be amended so as to provide that the chiefs of bureaus may in their discretion grant additional leave without pay over the 30 days where the period involved in each instance does not exceed two days. I am simply suggesting two days as a basis for discussion. It might almost as well be three, four, five or six which would be an entire week. I believe that two days would meet the bulk of our cases.

Very sincerely,

Assistant to the Chief.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM NO. 547 November 12, 1925.

Prompt Action on Civil Service Certificates.

Paragraph 412 of the Administrative Regulations is amended to read as follows:

> 412. Prompt Action on Certificates.-- Prompt action should be taken on all civil-service certificates, and selections and recommendations for appointments made without unnecessary delay. Reports on all certificates for non-scientific positions must be received by the Director of Personnel and Business Administration not later than ten days after receipt of the certificate by the bureau concerned.

Much confusion and interference with the orderly operation of personnel matters is caused by delay in handling of civil-service certificates. In order to assist in clearing up this situation the above amendment extends the period of the return of civil-service certificates for nonscientific positions from four to ten days, which will be strictly enforced. This extension is authorized with the view of allowing the bureaus sufficient time to dispose of the eligibles certified. A check will be maintained in the Office of Personnel and Business Administration on outstanding certificates, and the return will be required within the ten day limit of all those falling within the above classification.

Certification of eligibles for scientific and technical positions should receive prompt attention in every case and reports made to the Director of Personnel and Business Administration as promptly as possible.

R. A. Ballard
Acting Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

November 19, 1925

Mr. Gloden
For further action on this
WW

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. THOMAS.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Under date of May 8 you submitted a report and recommendation in the interest of obtaining prompt action on the part of bureau personnel officers in the Department in reporting upon civil service certificates to the Departmental Personnel Office. This matter has been covered by the issuance, under date of November 12, of Department Memorandum 547, a copy of which is enclosed, and by a letter which is being sent to each bureau personnel office along the line suggested in your report. The amendment to the Administrative Regulations effected by Memorandum 547 sets ten days as the time for report on certificates for non-scientific positions with the thought that this is a period which can be enforced and will bring about a material improvement over the present arrangement.

This memorandum is written so that you may complete your record in the matter.

Sincerely,

W. W. Stockberger

Director.

Enclosure.

November 17, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. 54

Prompt Action on Civil Service Certificates.

Paragraph 412 of the Administrative Regulations is amended to read as follows:

> 412. Prompt Action on Certificates.-- Prompt action should be taken on all civil-service certificates, and selections and recommendations for appointments made without unnecessary delay. Reports on all certificates for non-scientific positions must be received by the Director of Personnel and Business Administration not later than ten days after receipt of the certificate by the bureau concerned.

Much confusion and interference with the orderly operation of personnel matters is caused by delay in handling of civil-service certificates. In order to assist in clearing up this situation the above amendment extends the period of the return of civil-service certificates for nonscientific positions from four to ten days, which will be strictly enforced. This extension is authorized with the view of allowing the bureaus sufficient time to dispose of the eligibles certified. A check will be maintained in the Office of Personnel and Business Administration on outstanding certificates, and the return will be required within the ten day limit of all those falling within the above classification.

Certification of eligibles for scientific and technical positions should receive prompt attention in every case and reports made to the Director of Personnel and Business Administration as promptly as possible.

Secretary.

Transmitted 1946

Section 42.

Prompt Action on Civil Service Certificates.

Paragraph 412 of the Administrative Regulations is amended to read as follows:

412. Prompt Action on Certificates.-- Prompt action should be taken on all civil-service certificates, and selections and recommendations for appointments made without unnecessary delay. Reports on all certificates for non-eligible positions must be received by the Director of Personnel and Business Administration not later than ten days after receipt of the certificate by the bureau concerned.

Such confusion and interference with the orderly operation of personnel matters is caused by delay in handling of civil-service certificates. In order to assist in clearing up this situation the above amendment extends the period of the return of civil-service certificates for unsuitable positions from four to ten days, which will be strictly enforced. This extension is contrasted with the time of allowing the bureaus sufficient time to dispose of the eligible certificates. A check will be maintained in the Office of Personnel and Business Administration on potential certificates, and the return will be required within the ten day limit of all those falling within the above classification.

Certification of eligibles for territorial and institutional positions should receive prompt attention in every case as regards such in the Director of Personnel and Business Administration as promptly as possible.

Secretary.

November 12, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO. 54/4

Prompt Action on Civil Service Certificates.

Paragraph 412 of the Administrative Regulations is amended to read as follows:

> 412. Prompt Action on Certificates.-- Prompt action should be taken on all civil-service certificates, and selections and recommendations for appointments made without unnecessary delay. Reports on all certificates for non-scientific positions must be received by the Director of Personnel and Business Administration not later than ten days after receipt of the certificate by the bureau concerned.

Much confusion and interference with the orderly operation of personnel matters is caused by delay in handling of civil-service certificates. In order to assist in clearing up this situation the above amendment extends the period of the return of civil-service certificates for nonscientific positions from four to ten days, which will be strictly enforced. This extension is authorized with the view of allowing the bureaus sufficient time to dispose of the eligibles certified. A check will be maintained in the Office of Personnel and Business Administration on outstanding certificates, and the return will be required within the ten day limit of all those falling within the above classification.

Certification of eligibles for scientific and technical positions should receive prompt attention in every case and reports made to the Director of Personnel and Business Administration as promptly as possible.

[illegible]

[illegible] Secretary.

November 1944

Memorandum No. [illegible]

Prompt Action on Civil Service Certificates.

Attached will be found the Administrative Memorandum which is needed to read as follows:

"(3). Prompt Action on Certificates.— Prompt action should be taken on all civil-service certificates, and requisitions and recommendations for appointments with illegal unnecessary delay. Priority on all certificates for appointments or positions must be required by the Director of Personnel and business administration and this item should have effect regardless of the certificate by the Treasury department.

Such consultation and interchange with the Director of Personnel matters is caused by delay in handling of civil-service certificates. In order to assist in clearing up this situation the above memorandum extends the period of the return of civil-service certificates for work-limit to ninetieth from date of issue, which will be strictly enforced. Only requisition of additional certificates for the purpose of allowing the necessary sufficient time to examine of the civil-service certificate. Attorneys will be sent from the Director of Personnel and business administration on outstanding certificates, and the returns will be required within the time. Any list of all those failing within the above classification.

Certification of eligibles for critical and technical positions should receive prompt attention in order to avoid and reports made to the Director of Personnel and business administration as promptly as possible.

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

Much confusion and interference with the orderly operation of personnel work is caused by delays in handling civil service certificates. In order to issue in clearing up this situation

May 27, 1925.

MEMORANDUM NO.

Prompt Action on Civil Service Certificates.

Paragraph 412 of the Administrative Regulations is amended to read as follows:

> 412. Prompt Action on Certificates.--Prompt action should be taken on all civil-service certificates, and selections and recommendations for appointments made without unnecessary delay. ~~Recommendations or~~ Reports on all certificates for nonscientific positions must be received by the Director of Personnel and Business Administration not later than seven days after receipt of the certificate by the bureau concerned.

The above amendment ~~is intended primarily to~~ extends the period of the return of civil service certificates for nonscientific positions from four to seven days, which will be strictly enforced. ~~It also substitutes the Director of Personnel and Business Administration for the Secretary as the official to whom recommendations and reports are to be submitted.~~ The extension ~~of time to seven days for the return of certificates~~ to the D. of P. & B. A. is authorized with the view of allowing the bureaus ~~ample~~ sufficient time to dispose of the eligibles certified. A check will be maintained in the Personnel Office of and B.A. ~~Office~~ on outstanding certificates and the return will be required of ~~and~~ all those falling within the above classification ~~must be returned~~ within the seven day limit.

Certifications of eligibles for scientific and technical positions should receive prompt attention in every case and reports made to the D. B.A. as promptly as possible

Secretary.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1925.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. STOCKBERGER:

The following recommendation is made in the interest of obtaining prompt action on the part of the several bureau personnel offices in reporting upon civil service certificates to the departmental Personnel Office. It is believed that the adoption of this recommendation, proposed in three parts, will materially reduce the time now taken by the several bureau personnel offices in passing upon certificates, thereby eliminating in the departmental Personnel Office the preparation of much unnecessary correspondence. It will at the same time prove equitable to eligibles not selected by enabling them to be recertified to other Government establishments.

a. The administrative regulations of the department should be amended so as to make it compulsory upon the several bureau personnel offices to report action upon civil certificates pertaining to certain positions, hereinafter stated, within seven instead of four days.

b. A memorandum ticket should be attached to each certificate, covering these positions, in the departmental Personnel Office showing the time a bureau is expected to report action thereon.

c. A memorandum should be sent by the Director of Personnel and Business Administration to the several bureaus calling attention to the time now taken by them in reporting action upon civil service certificates.

Paragraph 412 of the administrative regulations of the department requires a report upon civil service certificates to the Office of the Secretary (Personnel Office) within a period of four days. Literally, the paragraph is as follows:

> PROMPT ACTION ON CERTIFICATES. "Prompt action shall be taken on all civil service certificates (especially those for positions common to all or most bureaus, such as clerk, stenographer, messenger boy, etc.) and selections and recommendations for appointments made without unnecessary delay. Recommendations or reports on all certificates for nonscientific positions must be received by the Secretary not later than four days after the receipt of the certificate by the bureau concerned."

A study has been made in the departmental Personnel Office of 160 civil service certificates (see Exhibit A) to determine the length of time they remained in the several bureau personnel offices before action upon them was reported. The study involved certificates reported on during the present calendar year and

pertained to miscellaneous vacancies for positions common to other Government establishments. The analysis showed that, without exception, the various actions taken by the bureaus were not reported to the departmental Personnel Office within the four day period specified in the administrative regulations. Moreover, the average time in which the certificates were outstanding, without a report being made, was eleven days. In most of the delayed cases the departmental Personnel Office attempted by telephone or memorandum to get reports from the bureaus.

It is our belief that the present regulations are unenforceable in that they do not allow the bureaus sufficient time in which to report upon certificates pertaining to positions common to the Government service. It is believed, however, that the following amendment to the regulations is enforceable in that it extends the period in which to report upon certificates from four to seven days. It will be noted that a further change has been made in the regulations by substituting the title of "Director of Personnel and Business Administration" for that of "Secretary."

> Paragraph 412. PROMPT ACTION ON CERTIFICATES. Prompt action shall be taken on all civil service certificates and selections for appointment made without unnecessary delay. Recommendations or reports on all certificates for positions in the Clerical, Administrative, and Fiscal Service, the Subprofessional Service, and the Custodial Service must be received by the Director of Personnel and Business Administration not later than seven days after the receipt of the certificate by the bureau concerned.

In order that the several bureau personnel offices may be reminded in each case of the regulation governing the reporting of action upon certificates requiring reports within seven days, it is recommended that the departmental Personnel Office attach to all these certificates sent to the bureaus a memorandum slip similar to Exhibit B showing the date action is to be reported back to the Personnel Office.

It is also suggested that the Director of Personnel and Business Administration address a memorandum to the several bureau chiefs incorporating the information obtained by the Bureau of Efficiency in its study of the time now taken by the various bureaus in reporting on certificates. This suggestion contemplates a memorandum along lines somewhat similar to the following:

A study has been conducted to determine the length of time that 160 civil service certificates of the present calendar year, listed as received in the Office of the Secretary, remained charged to the several bureau personnel offices without report of action taken to the Personnel Office. These certificates covered miscellaneous vacancies and did not include certifications made from registers established only for the Department of Agriculture. They included 40 for temporary employment in Washington and 3 for the field, and 84 for permanent employment in Washington and 33 for the field. The average time these certificates were outstanding is as follows:

160 certificates, both Washington and field service, temporary and permanent.	11 days
117 for permanent appointment, both Washington and field service.	12.7 "
43 for temporary employment, both Washington and field service . .	6.2 "
124 for Washington, both temporary and permanent.	9.7 "
84 for Washington, permanent only	11.4 "
40 for Washington, temporary only	6.3 "
36 for field service, both temporary and permanent	15.5 "
33 for field service, permanent only.	16.4 "
3 for field service, temporary only	5.3 "

It may be noted that in not a single instance was a report made upon a certificate within the four days prescribed in the administrative regulations. A further study of the 160 certificates showed that in individual cases some noteworthy periods of time had elapsed before action was reported. The following are a few illustrations of the time required to report action on specific cases:

Selection made after 35 days for permanent appointment in Washington.

Selection made after 38 days for permanent appointment in the field service.

No selection made after 22 days consideration of certificate issued for temporary appointment in Washington.

No selection made after 32 days consideration of certificate for permanent appointment in Washington.
No selection made after 30 days consideration of certificate for permanent appointment in the field service.

Of the 160 certificates sent to the bureau, 66 were eventually returned without selection.

This analysis indicates that a longer time is being taken by the bureaus than that contemplated by the regulations, thus causing eligibles to be withheld from consideration by other Government establishments and also reducing the eligibles period for recertification.

A. G. Thomas

Investigator in Charge.

MEMORANDUM NO.

PROMPT ACTION ON CIVIL SERVICE CERTIFICATES.

Paragraph 412 of the Administrative Regulations is amended so as to extend the period of the return of certificates, for nonscientific positions from four to seven days. It also substitutes the Director of Personnel and Business Administration for the Secretary as the official to whom recommendations and reports are to be submitted. The extension of time to seven days for the return of certificates is authorized with the view of allowing the bureaus ample time to dispose of the eligibles certified. A check will be maintained in the Personnel Office on outstanding certificates and all those falling within the above classification must be returned within the seven-day limit.

Exhibit A

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LENGTH OF TIME THAT WAS REQUIRED TO FUNCTION 160 CIVIL SERVICE CERTIFICATES IN THE DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL OFFICE.

Cert.No.	Vac.	Duration	Service	Salary	Location	Bureau	Rec'd.	Ret'd.	No.days	Action Taken
24100	2	Temp.	CAF	$1140	D.C.	Roads	12-23	1-7	15	One selection
24101	1	Perm.	SP	1500	Field	Biol.	1-5	2-4	30	No selection
24102	1	"	CAF	1500	D.C.	BAI	12-24	1-5	12	" "
24103	1	"	"	1320	"	Chem.	12-29	1-7	9	" "
24104	2	"	"	1320	"	FS	12-29	1-7	19	Two selections
24105	1	"	P	1860	"	Chem.	12-24	1-8	15	One selection
24106	1	Temp.	SP	1680	Field	Roads	12-24	12-31	5	No selection
24107	1	Perm.	CAF	1320	D.C.	BAE	12-29	12-29	-	One selection
24108	1	"	Cu	600	"	BPI	12-29	1-13	15	Two selections
24109	1	"	CAF	1320	"	"	12-31	1-10	10	One selection
24111	1	"	SP	1320	Field	Chem.	12-31	1-24	24	" "
24112	4	Temp.	CAF	1140	D.C.	Ext.	12-31	1-16	16	Two selections
24114	1	"	"	1320	"	Roads	12-31	1-5	5	One selection
24115	1	"	"	1500	"	BPI	1-2	1-9	7	Not suitable
24116	1	"	P	1680	Field	Roads	1-2	1-7	5	One selection
24117	1	Perm.	P	2400	D.C.	WB	1-6	1-16	10	" "
24118	1	Temp.	CAF	1500	"	Secy.	1-6	1-17	11	Decided not to appoint now
24119	1	Perm.	Cu	1020	"	BPI	1-7	1-23	16	No selection
24120	1	"	CAF	1320	"	BHE	1-6	1-23	17	One selection
24121	1	"	"	2400	Field	BAE	1-8	1-14	6	" "
24122	1	"	P	2400	D.C.	BHE	1-9	1-15	6	Decided not to appoint now
24123	1	Temp.	CAF	1500	"	Secy.	1-10	1-19	9	One selection
24124	2	Perm.	P	3000	Field	Roads	1-12	1-19	7	Two selections
24125	2	Temp.	CAF	1320	D.C.	Ext.	1-14	1-19	5	" "
24127	1	Perm.	"	1320	"	Chem.	1-14	2-3	19	No selection
24128	1	"	P	3000	"	Ext.	1-14	1-29	15	Decided not to appoint now
24129	1	"	CAF	1500	"	BHE	1-15	1-30	15	Filled by rein.
24130	2	"	"	1320	"	Accts.	1-14	1-20	6	" " trans.
24131	1	Temp.	"	1140	"	Roads	1-14	1-19	5	Other arrangements made
24133	1	Perm.	"	1320	"	BPI	1-17	1-23	6	One selection
24134	1	"	"	2400	Field	BAE	1-16	1-30	14	" "
24135	2	Temp.	"	1320	D.C.	"	1-16	2-9	24	" "
24136	1	Perm.	SP	1140	"	Library	1-16	1-23	7	" "
24137	1	"	P	$10pdwae	Field	Chem.	1-17	2-24	38	" "
24138	3	"	CAF	1140	D.C.	BAE	1-20	2-3	14	" "
24139	6	Temp.	"	1140	"	Ext.	1-20	1-20	-	Other arrangements made
24140	1	"	SP	900	"	BAE	1-16	1-21	5	No selections
24141	1	Perm.	P	1860	"	BAI	1-20	2-11	22	One selection
24142	1	"	Cu	600	"	BAE	1-20	1-22	2	No selection
24143	1	"	P	1860	Field	Chem.	1-20	2-6	17	One selection
24144	1	"	SP	900	D.C.	BPI	1-20	2-21	32	Filled by trans.
24145	1	"	P	3000	"	BAE	1-20	2-4	15	Two selections
24149	1	Temp.	P	1860	"	Chem.	1-21	2-10	20	No selections
24150	1	Perm.	P	1860	"	"	1-24	1-29	5	Decided to make no appointment now
24151	1	"	P	1860	Field	BPI	1-22	1-31	9	No selections
24152	1	"	CAF	1320	D.C.	BAI	1-23	1-29	6	One selection
24153	1	"	"	2400	"	BAE	1-24	2-18	25	Decided not to appoint now
24154	1	"	P	1860	"	Chem.	1-22	2-28	35	Two selections
24155	1	"	CAF	1320	"	BPI	1-24	1-24	-	One selection
24156	1	"	P	1860	"	Chem.	1-22	2-9	16	No selections
24157	4	"	Cu	600	"	BAE	1-26	2-6	11	One selection
24158	1	"	P	3000	"	FNRL	1-26	1-30	4	No selection
24159	2	Temp.	CAF	1320	"	Accts.	1-30	2-4	5	One selection
24160	1	Perm.	P	1860	Field	FS	1-28	2-28	31	" "
24161	1	"	CAF	1860	"	"	1-30	2-24	25	" "
24162	1	"	"	1500	D.C.	BPI	1-30	2-4	5	Filled by trans.
24163	1	Temp.	Cu	1140	"	Secy.	2-7	2-7	-	One selection
24164	1	Perm.	SP	1860	"	WB	1-31	2-13	13	" "
24165	3	Temp.	CAF	1140	"	BPI	2-2	2-17	15	Other arrangements made
24166	1	Perm.	P	3000	Field	Roads	2-3	2-25	22	Decided not to appoint now
24167	1	"	P	1860	"	"	2-3	2-12	9	One selection
24168	2	"	P	2400	"	BAE	2-3	3-6	31	" "
24169	1	"	CAF	2400	D.C.	"	2-4	2-28	24	" "
24170	1	"	P	1860	Field	BPI	2-4	3-6	30	No selection
24171	1	"	Cu	1020	D.C.	"	2-5	2-26	21	One selection
24172	1	Temp.	CAF	1680	"	Secy.	2-3	2-28	22	Other arrangements made
24173	1	Perm.	"	1320	"	BAE	2-10	2-18	8	No selections
24174	1	"	"	1320	"	Chem.	2-7	2-27	20	One selection
24175	1	Temp.	"	1140	"	Dairy	2-9	2-14	5	" "
24176	1	"	Cu	600	"	Chem.	2-7	2-13	6	Two selections
24177	1	Perm.	CAF	1320	"	FS	2-9	2-21	12	One selection
24178	1	"	P	3000	Field	"	2-6	2-10	4	Vacancy to remain unfilled
24179	1	"	P	1360	"	Biol.	2-10	3-3	20	Decided not to appoint now
24180	1	Temp.	CAF	1320	D.C.	Accts.	2-9	2-21	12	One selection
24181	1	Perm.	Cu	1020	"	FS	2-9	2-13	12	Filled by rein.
24182	3	"	CAF	1140	"	BAE	2-10	2-25	15	Two selections
24183	1	"	P	3000	"	FNRL	2-9	2-13	4	No selection
24184	1	Temp.	CAF	1140	"	Accts.	2-10	2-13	3	One selection
24185	1	Perm.	P	1860	Field	FS	2-11	2-26	15	No selection
24187	1	"	CAF	1320	D.C.	Accts.	2-12	2-19	7	Filled by trans.
24188	1	Temp.	"	1320	"	"	2-15	2-18	3	Other arrangements made

Cert.No.	Vac.		Service	Salary	Location	Bureau	Rec'd.	Ret'd.	No.days	Action Taken
24189	3	Perm.	CAF	$1140	D.C.	Roads	2-14	3-3	17	Two selections
24190	1	"	"	1320	"	Secy.	2-14	2-14	-	No selections
24191	1	"	"	1320	"	FS	2-2	2-24	10	One selection
24192	2	"	P	1860	Field	Chem.	2-14	2-16	2	" "
24194	1	"	P	1860	"	Ent.	2-14	2-24	10	No selections
24195	1	"	CAF	1320	D.C.	Secy.	2-17	2-25	8	One selection
24196	4	"	P	2100	Field	FHB	2-19	3-12	21	Six selections
24197	1	"	Cu	1020	D.C.	Secy.	2-19	3-12	21	Filled by trans. or reinstatement
24198	1	"	SP	1320	"	BAE	2-20	3-6	14	One selection
24199	1	Temp.	Cu	900	"	BPI	2-24	3-7	11	" "
24200	1	Perm.	P	2400	"	Ent.	2-21	3-9	16	" "
24201	1	"	P	1860	Field	FS	2-21	2-25	32	" "
24202	1	"	P	1860	D.C.	BAE	2-21	3-13	20	Decided not to appoint now
24203	1	"	SP	1860	"	WB	2-24	3-6	10	No selection
24204	1	"	P	2400	"	BAE	2-26	3-9	11	One selection
24205	1	Temp.	SP	900	"	Chem.	2-26	2-27	1	Filled by readj.
24206	1	Perm.	P	3800	"	BHE	2-26	3-2	4	One selection
24207	1	"	P	3000	"	"	2-26	3-2	4	" "
24208	1	"	P	3800	"	FNRL	2-25	3-6	9	No selection
24209	1	"	CAF	1320	"	Secy.	2-25	2-25	-	One selection
24210	3	"	"	1320	"	BAE	2-26	3-23	25	Decided not to appoint now
24211	1	"	"	1320	"	Ext.	2-26	3-6	8	Filled by trans.
24212	1	"	P	2300	Field	BAI	3-6	3-23	15	One selection
24213	1	"	P	2400	"	BAE	2-27	3-11	11	No selection
24215	1	"	CAF	1320	D.C.	BPI	3-2	3-19	17	One selection
24217	2	"	"	1140	"	BAE	3-2	3-14	12	Two selections
24218	1	Temp.	"	1140	"	BPI	3-6	3-12	6	One selection
24219	1	Perm.	P	1860	"	BAE	3-6	4-9	3	No selection
24220	1	Temp.	SP	145pm	Field	Biol.	3-5	3-11	6	" "
24221	1	Perm.	CAF	1320	D.C.	BPI	3-6	3-17	11	" "
24222	1	"	SP	1320	Field	Ent.	3-9	3-14	5	One selection
24223	3	"	P	3000	"	Dairy	3-9	3-16	7	" "
24224	1	"	CAF	1500	D.C.	BAE	3-9	3-11	2	" "
24225	1	"	P	3000	"	FNRL	3-7	3-18	11	" "
24226	1	"	CAF	1320	"	BAE	3-3	3-19	6	No selection
24227	1	Temp.	SP	1500	"	Ext.	3-9	3-9	-	One "
24228	2	Perm.	P	2100	Field	FHB	3-13	4-10	28	" "
24229	3	Temp.	CAF	1140	D.C.	BAE	3-12	3-25	13	" "
24230	1	"	Cu	600	"	BPI	3-13	3-18	5	" "
24231	1	"	"	600	"	Ext.	3-13	3-16	3	" "
24232	1	Perm.	SP	1860	Field	BPI	3-13	3-26	13	" "
24233	1	Temp.	Cu	600	D.C.	Roads	3-13	3-16	3	Filled by trans.
24234	1	Perm.	CAF	1140	"	BAE	3-13	3-23	10	No selections
24235	1	"	"	1500	"	"	3-13	3-26	13	" "
24236	2	"	P	2100	Field	FHB	3-14	4-10	27	One selection
24239	1	"	SP	1860	D.C.	WB	3-14	3-27	13	No selection
24240	1	"	CAF	1500	"	I&FBd	3-17	3-17	-	One selection
24241	1	"	SP	1500	"	Ent.	3-18	3-23	5	" "
24242	1	Temp.	CAF	1320	"	Roads	3-17	3-21	4	" "
24243	1	Perm.	SP	1320	"	Soils	3-17	4-1	15	" "
24352	1	Temp.	Cu	600	D.C.	WB	3-19	3-19	-	Vacancy did not occur.
24353	1	"	"	600	"	Secy.	3-18	3-25	7	Decided not to appoint now
24354	3	"	"	1500	"	"	3-18	3-25	7	Three selections
24361	1	"	"	600	"	BAI	3-21	3-25	4	No selections
24362	1	Perm.	CAF	1320	"	BPI	3-21	4-8	18	Readj. made
24363	1	"	"	1680	Field	BAE	3-21	3-25	4	One selection
24364	1	"	"	1320	D.C.	Chem.	3-21	4-2	12	" "
24365	1	"	P	1860	Field	BAE	3-26	4-2	7	" "
24366	1	"	CAF	1320	D.C.	"	3-25	4-2	9	Decided not to appoint now
24367	1	"	"	1680	"	Secy.	3-25	3-26	1	Filled by trans.
24368	1	"	P	2400	"	BHE	3-25	4-2	8	One selection
24369	1	"	CAF	1320	"	Ext.	3-26	3-31	5	Filled by trans.
24371	3	"	P	3000	"	Roads	3-26	4-4	9	One selection
24372	1	"	SP	1320	"	BPI	3-27	4-8	12	" "
24373	1	"	"	1200	Field	Ent.	3-27	4-1	5	" "
24374	1	"	CAF	1320	D.C.	Roads	3-27	3-28	1	" "
24375	2	"	Cu	1020	"	FHB	4-1	4-9	8	" "
24376	1	"	SP	900	"	I&FBd	3-28	4-13	16	" "
24377	1	"	"	1440	Field	FHB	3-31	4-13	13	" "
24378	1	Temp.	Cu	600	D.C.	BAI	3-28	4-3	6	" "
24380	1	Perm.	CAF	1500	"	"	3-28	4-8	11	Other arrangements made
24381	1	"	"	1320	"	"	3-31	4-8	9	" "
24382	1	Temp.	P	1860	"	"	3-30	4-4	5	No selections
24385	1	"	SP	1500	"	"	4-2	4-6	4	One selection
24394	1	Perm.	P	1560	Field	Biol.	4-2	4-11	9	" "
24395	1	Temp.	CAF	1140	D.C.	BPI	4-3	4-4	1	" "
24396	1	"	"	1320	"	BAE	4-2	4-7	5	" "
24399	1	Perm.	SP	1680	"	"	4-3	4-8	5	No selections
24404	1	Temp.	"	1860	"	Dairy	4-6	4-10	4	" "

May 5, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. STOCKBERGER:

In connection with the whole subject of handling applications for leave without pay in excess of thirty days Mr. Reese, Mr. Gladmon, and I have discussed the attached recommendation of the Bureau of Efficiency as well as the recommendation concerning leave which was incorporated in another paper signed by Mr. Thomas. As far as the attached recommendation, dated April 25, is concerned, we were all agreed that this is a change which ought to be made at once. It seems, however, to involve some procedure now connected with the Classification Section, and therefore doubtless you will wish to consider the matter from that angle also. If it fits in with the procedure of that section there is no reason why it could not be adopted as far as the Personnel Section is concerned.

The recommendation refers to applications for leave without pay "for less than or in excess of thirty days." It is the understanding of Mr. Reese, Mr. Gladmon, and myself that at the present time only applications for leave in excess of thirty days are received by the Secretary's branches. It is possible that this is merely an inadvertence in the report and that it was really intended to apply to applications "in excess of thirty days."

The suggestion made by the Bureau of Efficiency in another paper concerning the handling of leave without pay has been concurred in by Mr. Reese and Mr. Gladmon, and in a few days I will let you have a formal paper proposing to change the regulations and outlining the new procedure.

The procedure involved in the attached seems to be purely an internal matter for consideration by the Office of Personnel and Business Administration.

Under the new plan to be proposed for handling leave applications they will be sent directly from the bureaus to your immediate office and will consist merely of a personnel recommendation signed by the Chief of Bureau.

Assistant Director.

Enclosure.

May 1, 1911.

PROFESSOR W. M. GLADSTONE:

In connection with the short memorandum on Building Societies Leave Law which I have written for my chief, Mr. Gladstone, and I have discussed the alternative methods of the terms of a Bill to give effect to the recommendation concerning Leave which are incorporated in another paper signed by Mr. Thomas. In view of the attached memorandum, dated April 26, is concerned, we have all agreed that it is a matter which ought to be made at once. If Mr. Gladstone, it lively seems proposes to commence with the consolidation function, and therefore doubtless you will wish to consider the matter from that angle also. If it fits in with the proposals of that section there is no reason why it could not be adopted as far as the separate Section is concerned.

The recommendation refers to applications for Leave without pay "for Leave from or in excess of thirty days." It is the understanding of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Gladstone, and myself that at the present time only Applications for Leave in excess of thirty days are received by the Government Auditor. It is possible that this is merely an inadvertence in the report and that it was really intended to apply to applications "in excess of thirty days."

This provision made by the Terms of Reference in another sense overcomes the difficulty of Leave without pay for less than thirty days, Gladstone, and it is the hope I will be able to have a formal order prepared to embody the resolutions and publishing the new procedure.

The procedure implied in the Minutes seems to be merely an internal matter for consideration by the Office of Treasury and Auditor-General.

Under the new plan to be proposed for Canadian Leave applications may, if so desired, directly from the Minister to your Department, with special survey of a particular recommendation placed by the Minister.

Assistant Director.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

Dec. 16, 1925

File

MEMORANDUM NO. 548

Complying with the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Doctor Paul B. Dunbar has been appointed Assistant Chief of that Bureau for the purpose of handling the regulatory work arising from the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, Tea Inspection Act, and the Naval Stores Act.

W M Jardine

Secretary.

Memorandum No ___

~~ORDER OF THE SECRETARY.~~

~~Assistant Chief, Bureau of~~

Complying with the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Doctor Paul B. Dunbar has been appointed Assistant Chief of that Bureau for the purpose of handling the regulatory work arising from the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, ~~Import~~ Tea Inspection Act, and the Naval Stores Act.

Secretary